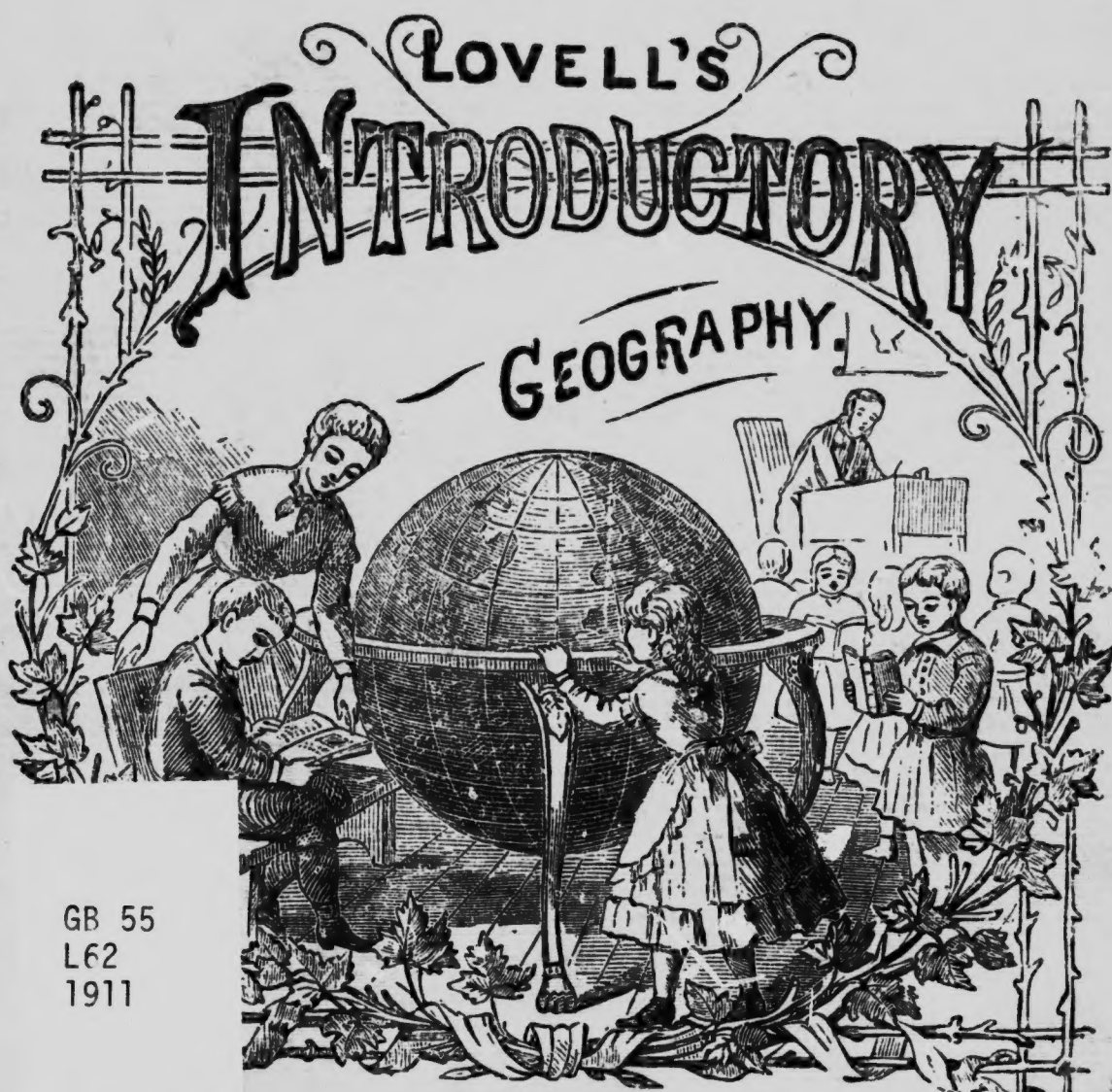




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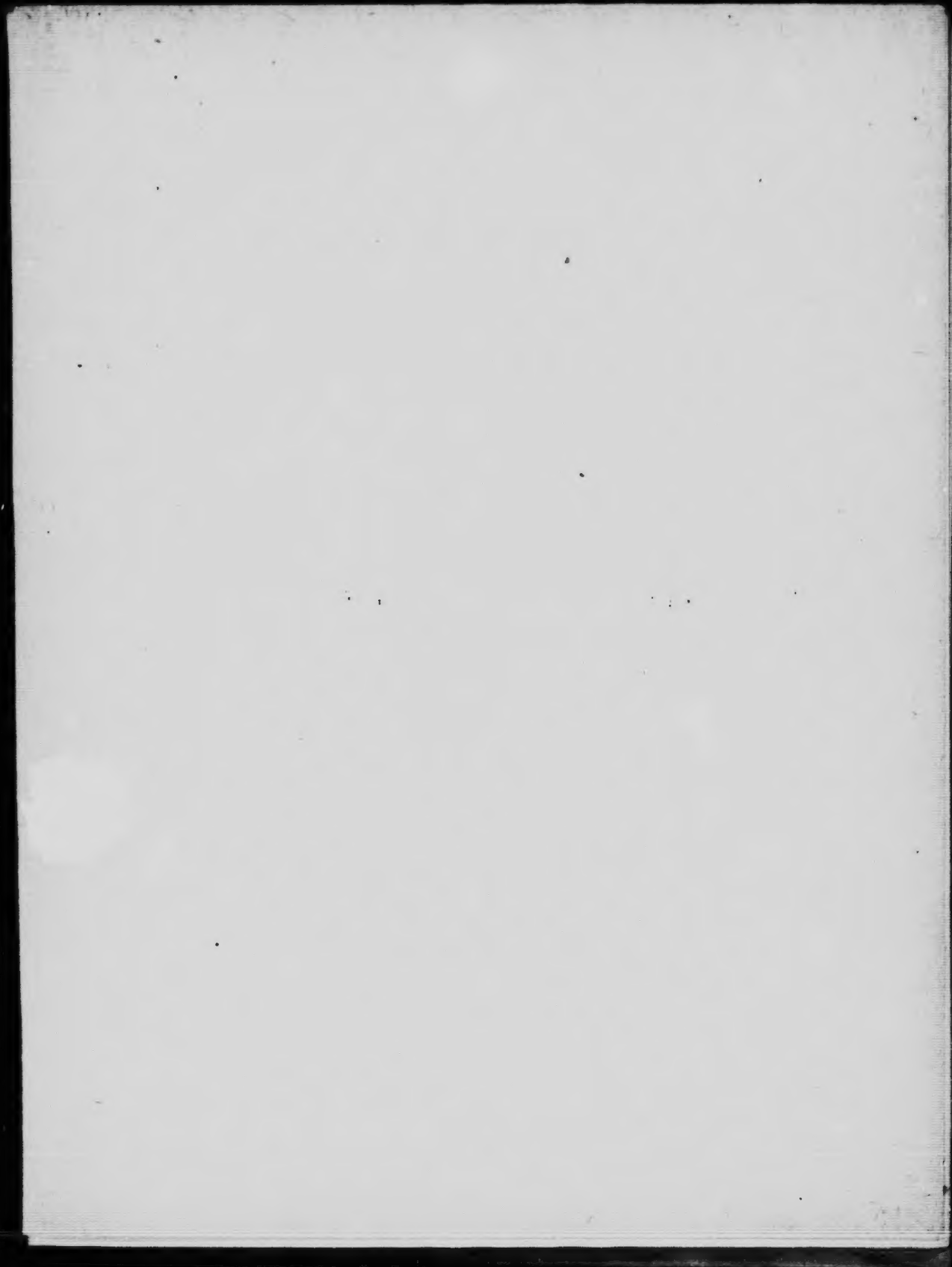
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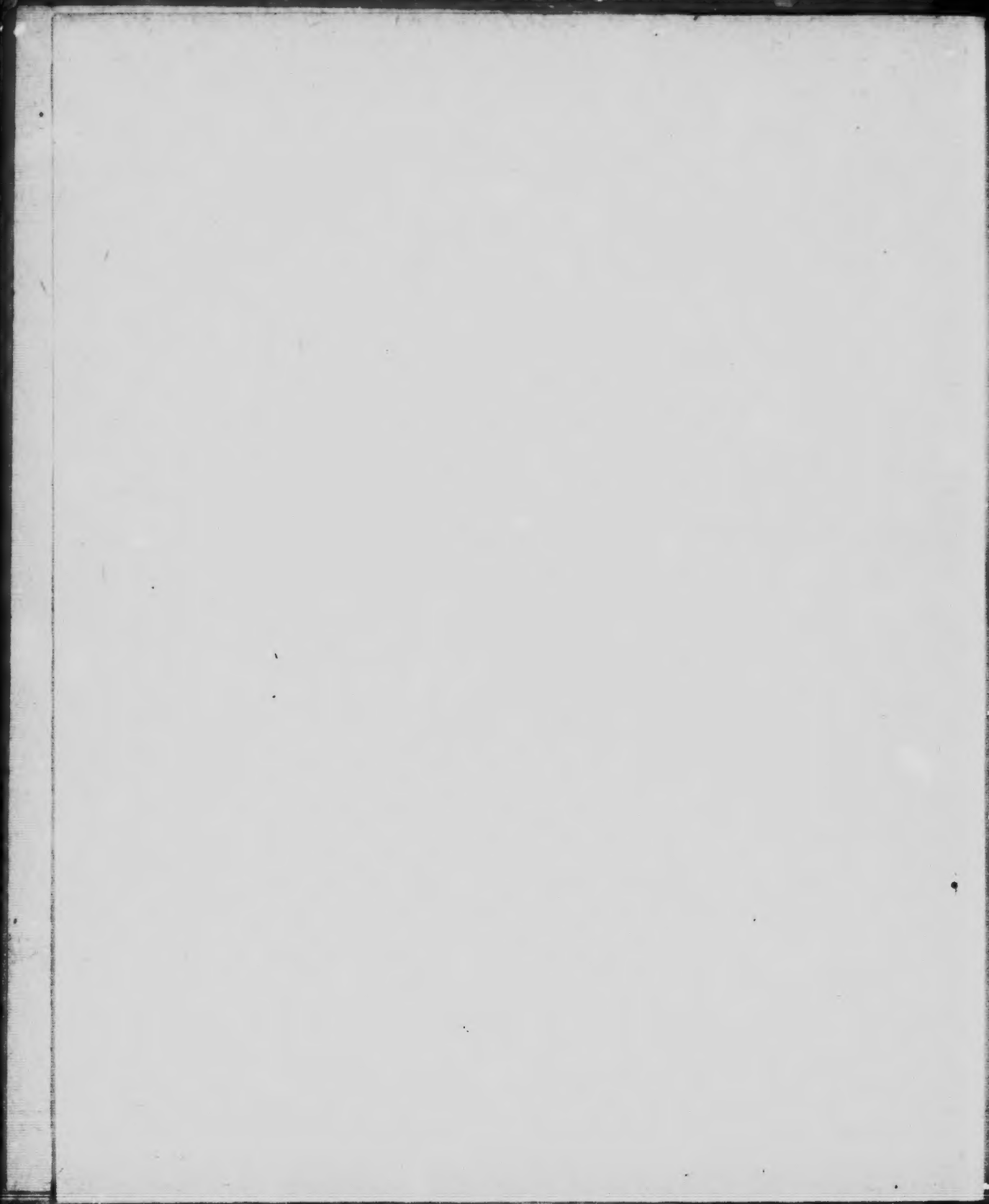
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1911

REVISED EDITION.





LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

LOVELL'S
INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY,

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS;

BEING INTRODUCTORY TO LOVELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY



"The study of Geography is both profitable and delightful."—*Milton*.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE "INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY" is designed to be an introduction to the "INTERMEDIATE." It has been prepared to meet the wants of young children who have received their preliminary oral introduction to the study of Geography, but are unable, with profit, to take up a more advanced textbook. Although it is thus of an elementary character, care has been taken to bring it up-to-date, as well as to ensure accuracy, and it is believed that pupils will have nothing to unlearn when a more advanced work is placed in their hands.

LOVELL'S INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY



Fig. 1

PART I. PRELIMINARY LESSONS.

LESSON I.

The Earth and its Appearance.

- Q. Where does the light of day come from?
- A. From the Sun, which appears so bright in the sky every clear morning.
- Q. In what direction does the Sun appear to go?
- A. From east to west, across the sky.
- Q. When the Sun is out of sight at night, what do we see if the sky is clear?
- A. The Stars, and the Moon, with her changing phases, from a crescent to a circle.
- Q. Does the Sun rise every morning, as it appears to do?
- A. No; it is the Earth which turns round, and thus brings the Sun into view every morning.
- Q. Where are the Stars during the day?
- A. In the sky; but when the Sun shines brightly we cannot see them.
- Q. Whence does the Moon get her light?
- A. The Moon gets her light from the Sun.
- Q. Are the Stars as large as the Moon?
- A. Yes, much larger; but they look smaller, because they are so much farther off.
- Q. How long does it take the Earth to turn once round?
- A. About 24 hours; giving us about 12 hours of day, and 12 hours of night.



Fig. 2.

LESSON II.

Time and its Divisions.

Q. Name the principal divisions of time.
A. Seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, and centuries.

Q. Can you repeat the Time Table?

A. Yes: 60 seconds make 1 minute.
60 minutes " 1 hour.
24 hours " 1 day.
7 days " 1 week.
4 weeks (and two or three days) make 1 month.
12 months make 1 year.
100 years " 1 century.

Q. How many days or weeks are there in a year?

A. $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, or 52 weeks.

Q. How many days are there in each month?

A. Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February alone twenty-eight,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
But leap-year coming once in four,
February then hath one day more.

Q. Into how many seasons is the year divided?
A. Into four: called Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

LESSON III.

What Geography Teaches.

Q. What are we to learn from this book?

A. Ge-og-ra-phy, or some account of the Earth.

Q. What is the meaning of the word Geography?

A. A written account, or description, of the Earth.

Q. What is the Earth?

A. The Globe on which we live.

Q. Who made the Earth?

A. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—Genesis i. 1.

Q. What is the shape of the Earth?

A. It is round like an orange.



Fig. 3—THE HEMISPHERES

Q. What is meant by the Natural Divisions of the Earth?

A. The divisions formed by nature, such as Continents, Islands, Oceans, Seas, Lakes and Rivers.

Q. Did you ever see a River, Island, or Lake? If so, tell me what a river is like; what an island is like; and what a lake is like.

LESSON IV.

The Hemispheres.

Q. What names has the Earth?

A. It is called a planet, a world, a globe, and a sphere.

Q. How is the world pictured to us?

A. On a globe or on a map.

Q. Which is the easiest way of showing the whole Earth?

A. On a globe: for we can then see its different sides, and how the land and water are connected.

Q. How is the Earth, when it is shown on a map, made to look like a ball?

A. By means of curved lines which make it appear round. [Fig. 6.]

Q. How is it that we can see only one-half of the round World on a map?

A. Because, as the paper is flat, we cannot show in one picture more than half of a round body.

Q. How, then, is the other half of the World shown?

A. On a second map, which shows the other half of the World.

Q. What are these maps called?

A. Maps of the hemispheres, or half-globes.

Q. Which Hemispheres are most generally shown or used in Geographies?

A. The Eastern and Western Hemispheres. [Figs. 4 and 5.]

LESSON V.

Various objects on Land.

NOTE.—Let the pupils answer the following questions in their own language.

Q. Is there any hill between this school house and your home? If so, where? Is it high or low?

Q. Did you ever see a river? Tell me what it looks like, and if its banks are high or low.

Q. Were you ever in a city, or a town? How do they differ from the country?



Fig. 4—WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

- Q. Have you seen a railway? If so, describe it.
- Q. Do you know what a telegraph, with its poles and wires, is for? Is there one near this place?
- Q. Describe an orchard, and tell me the difference between it and a wood or forest?
- Q. Do you think there is any difference between a pond and a lake? If so, what is the difference?
- Q. Describe a lighthouse? Where is it generally built? What is its use?

LESSON VI.

Great Land and Water Divisions.

- Q. How is the surface of the globe divided?
- A. Into land and water.
- Q. Is there more land than water?
- A. More water; there is only about one-fourth as much land as water.



Fig. 5—EASTERN HEMISPHERE

Q. How is the land on the surface of the globe divided?

A. Into six great divisions.

Q. What are they called?

A. Five are called con-ti-nents; the sixth, called O-ce-a-ni-a [o-she-an-i-a], is made up of a great many large and small islands lying in one of the oceans.

Q. Name these divisions, and point them out on the map.

A. 1. North America; 2. South America; 3. Europe; 4. Asia; 5. Africa; and 6. Oceania.

Q. What are the greatest water-divisions of the globe called?

A. Oceans.

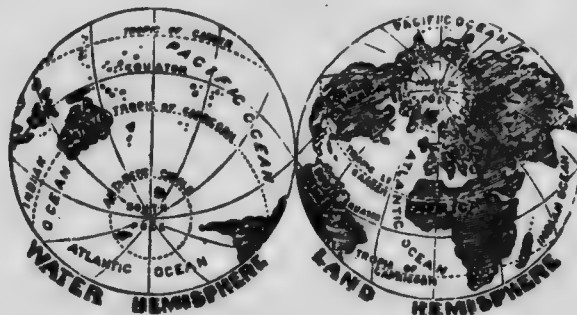


Fig. 6.

Q. Name the Oceans, and point them out on the map.

A. The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Ant-arctic.

Q. Where is the Atlantic Ocean?

A. It lies between North and South America on the west, and Europe and Africa on the east.

Q. Where is the Pacific Ocean?

A. It lies between North and South America on the east, and Asia and Australia on the west.

Q. Where is the Indian Ocean?

A. It lies between Africa and Australia.

Q. Where are the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans?

A. The Arctic Ocean lies around the North Pole, and the Ant-arctic around the South Pole.

Q. What is a peninsula?

A. A piece of land with water nearly all round it.

Q. What is an isthmus?

A. A narrow neck or piece of land joining together two larger pieces of land.

Q. What is a cape?

A. A point of land stretching out into an ocean, a sea, a lake, or a river.



Fig. 7—AN ISLAND (NEWFOUNDLAND)

LESSON VII.

Divisions of Land on the Globe.

Q. Name the chief natural divisions of the Land.

A. Con-ti-nents, islands, pen-in-sulas, isth-mus-es, and capes.

Q. What is a continent?

A. A vast body of connected land.

Q. What is an island?

A. A large, or small piece of land, with water all round it.

Q. By what other names are capes called?

A. Point, head, bill, ness.

Q. What is a high and rocky cape called?

A. A promontory.

Q. What is a plain?

A. A tract of land nearly level.

Q. What is a prairie?

A. A great plain covered with grass and brushwood.



Fig. 8—PENINSULA (NOVA SCOTIA) AND ISTHMUS.

Q. What is a desert?

A. A large tract of barren land.

Q. What is an oasis?

A. A spot in a desert in which grass or trees or water is found.



Fig. 9—CAPE, PROMONTORY AND COAST.

Q. What is a tableland?

A. A very high plain.

Q. What is a swamp?

A. A low, marshy piece of country.

Q. What is a mountain?

A. A very high hill.

Q. What is the bottom of a mountain called?

A. The base.

A. What is the top of a mountain called?

A. The summit; but, when pointed, it is called a peak.

Q. What is a volcano?

A. A burning mountain, out of which come fire and smoke.

Q. What is a valley?

A. A tract of land lying between mountains or hills.

Q. By what other names are valleys called?

A. Vales, glens and dales.

Q. What is a water-parting?

A. It is high ground from which water flows in different directions.



Fig. 10—A VOLCANO.

Q. What is a coast?

A. A coast or shore is that part of the land which borders an ocean, a sea, a lake, or a large river.



Fig. II—PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

Q. Point out on the above illustration, and describe in your own words, the following land divisions: Island—Peninsula—Isthmus—Cape—Promontory—Coast—Beach—Mountain-range—Volcano—Valley—Desert. Also the following water-divisions: Ocean—Sea—Archipelago—Gulf—Bay—Inlet—Creek—Lake—Strait—Sound—Roadstead—Harbour—Port—Source of River—River—Stream—Waterfall—Rapids—Delta of River—Canal.

Q. Point out on the illustration, and describe in your own words, the following objects on land: Village—Town—City—Capital—Forest—Railway—Telegraph—Fort—Lighthouse.

LESSON VIII.

Divisions of Water on the Globe.

Q. How is the water on the surface of the globe divided?

A. Into oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, &c.

Q. What is an ocean?

A. One of the largest bodies of water very deep and salt.

Q. What is a sea?

A. A very large body of water lying between different countries.

Q. What is a gulf?

A. A large body of water stretching into the land.

Q. What is a bay or inlet?

A. A smaller body of water stretching into the land.



Fig. 12—A LAKE.

Q. What is a lake?

A. A body of water with land all around it. [Fig. 12.]

Q. Name two kinds of lakes.

A. Fresh water lakes and salt water lakes.

Q. What is a strait?

A. A passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. [Fig. 13.]

Q. What is a channel?

A. A passage of water wider and longer than a strait.

Q. What is a spring?

A. Water springing up out of the ground.



Fig. 13—STRAIT, CHANNEL, ETC.

Q. What is a river?

A. A large stream of fresh water running in a channel through the land.

Q. What is the source of a river?

A. The place where it rises.

Q. What is the mouth of a river?

A. The place where it empties.

Q. What are small rivers called?

A. Rivulets or brooks.

Q. What is a waterfall?

A. Water falling over a bank, or over rocks.

Q. What is a rapid?

A. Water rapidly descending over stones or rocks, in a shallow portion of a river.

Q. What are those rivers called which flow to other rivers?

A. Branches, tributaries, or affluents.

Q. What is a canal?

A. A passage (like a river) dug out for ships and boats to pass through.

LESSON IX.

Size, Motions, and Measurement of the Earth.

Q. How is the earth measured?

A. By miles of length and breadth, and by square miles.

Q. What is a mile in length?

A. The distance of 1760 yards, in a straight line, between one place and another. [Fig. 14.]

1 mile. 1 mile.		3 miles in length.		
1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.
1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.
2 m. sq., or 4 sq. m.		6 square miles.		

Q. What is one mile square?

A. A square piece of country, every side of which is a mile in length.



Fig. 15—A PIECE OF COUNTRY FOUR MILES IN LENGTH BY TWO WIDE, CONTAINS EIGHT SQ. MILES.

Q. Of what size is the earth?

A. It is about 8,000 miles straight through its centre, and about 24,000 miles round its outside.

Q. How many motions has the earth?

A. Three: its daily motion round its axis; its yearly motion round the Sun; and its motion in space with the sun and the other planets.

Q. In what direction does the earth turn round on its axis?

A. The earth turns round from west to east.

Q. What does the turning round of the earth on its axis cause?

A. It causes day and night, for the Sun can shine only on one half of the earth at a time.

LESSON X.

The World and its Inhabitants.

Q. Of what is the crust of the earth made?

A. Of clay, sand, rocks, stones, and metals.

Q. Name some of the principal metals.

A. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin.

Q. What grows on the earth's surface?

A. Trees, plants, grass, grain, vegetables, etc.

Q. What living creatures are found on it?

A. Men of different races, and all kinds of tame and wild beasts, birds, reptiles, and insects.

Q. Does anything live in the ocean?

A. Yes: great whales and various kinds of fish.

Q. Can anything else but whales and fish live in the waters?

A. Yes: many birds and animals live partly on land, and partly in the water.

Q. How was mankind scattered over the earth?

A. A long time after Adam and Eve [our first parents] died, their children, or descendants, who attempted to build the Tower of Babel up to heaven, were scattered by God over "the face of all the earth."—Genesis xi. 8.

Q. Have they all the same color?

A. No; those who remained in Asia are copper-colored; those who went into Europe, are white; and those who went into Africa, are black.

LESSON XI.**Governments and Religions.**

Q. What is a country?

A. It is a portion of land inhabited by a particular people.

Q. Do all the inhabitants of the world live in one country?

A. No; they live in different countries, and are divided into a great many nations.

Q. Are they ruled by the same laws and the same kind of government?

A. No; each nation has its own laws and its own kind of government.

Q. What is the city or place called at which the laws are made?

A. The capital, or chief city. [Fig. 11.]

Q. What are the names of the great national divisions of the earth?

A. Empires, Kingdoms, Dominions, Republics, Duchies, and Principalities.

Q. What is an empire?

A. One or more countries governed by an Emperor, an Empress, or a Sultan.

Q. What is a kingdom?

A. A Kingdom, or Monarchy, is one or more countries governed by a King or Queen.

Q. What is a dominion?

A. A country governed by a Deputy of the King or Queen to whom it belongs.

Q. What is a republic?

A. A country governed by a ruler, called a President, who is elected by the people.

Q. What are duchies and principalities?

A. Countries governed by Dukes and Princes.

Q. How do nations become civilized?

A. By means of education and good government.

Q. In what do pagans or idolaters believe?

A. They believe in false gods, and worship idols made by their own hands.

Q. In what do Christians believe?

A. They "believe in God, the FATHER ALMIGHTY, maker of Heaven and Earth; in JESUS CHRIST, his only son our LORD;" and in "the HOLY GHOST, the Comforter." They believe also in the Bible, as God's word.

LESSON XII.**The Mariner's Compass.**

Q. What is the mariner's compass?

A. An instrument made for the use of mariners or sailors, at sea.

Q. How is it made?

A. It consists of a small piece of steel, called a needle, to which is attached a circular card, placed in a round box, on a point or pivot, upon which it can turn round easily.

Q. In what direction does this needle point?

A. One end towards the North, the other towards the South. [Fig. 16.]

Q. Of what use is the compass?

A. As it always points in one direction, sailors and travellers know how to find their way across water and land.

Q. Name the four principal points of the compass.

A. North, South, East, and West.

Q. What are these four points called?

A. The cardinal points of the compass.

Q. If we stand with our right hand to the East and our left hand to the West, where are the North and South points?

A. The point straight before us is North, and the point straight behind us is South.

Q. How are the cardinal points shown on a map?

A. The North is shown at the top, and the South at the bottom; the East at the right hand, and the West at the left hand.

Q. Name the other points of the compass as shown in the picture.

A. N.E. or North-East; S.E. or South-East; N.W. or North-West; and S.W. or South-West.

Q. How far from the North and from the East is North-east?

A. North-east is half-way between the North and the East.

Q. What point is directly opposite the North-east?



Fig. 16—THE COMPASS.

Q. What point is half-way between the South and the West?

Q. Why are the East, West, North, and South called the chief points of the compass?

A. Because, in the East, the sun appears to rise; in the West, he appears to set; and because one end of the needle of the compass points to the North, and the other to the South.

Q. Where is the sun at noon?

A. In the south part of the sky.

Q. Point East, North, West, and South from this School-house.

Q. In what direction is your house from the school?

Q. What part of the school is towards the East? towards the South?

Q. What things are on the West side of the school? on the North side?

Q. What little map is shown on the engraving?
A. North America.

Q. Point out on it N.E., N.W., S.E., S.W., as well as the N., E., S., and W.

Q. In what direction is the boy looking in Fig. 30?

Q. To what other points of the compass are the lines under his feet drawn?

LESSON XIII.

Imaginary Lines on the Surface of the Earth and in the Heavens.

Q. What is the axis of the earth?

A. The axis is an imaginary line, passing from north to south, through the centre of the earth.

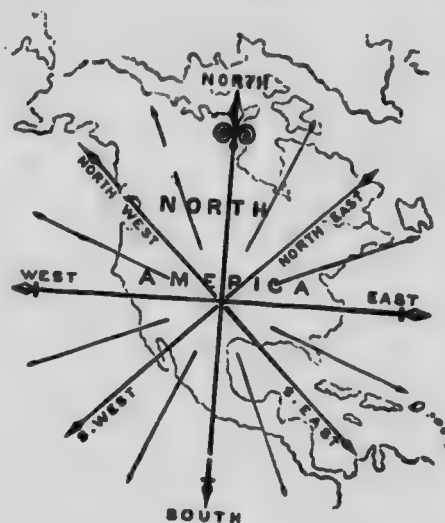


Fig. 17—POINTS OF THE COMPASS AS SHOWN ON A MAP.

Q. What are the North and South Poles? and point them out.

A. The precise points north and south, on the earth's surface, where the earth's axis terminates. . [Fig. 18.]

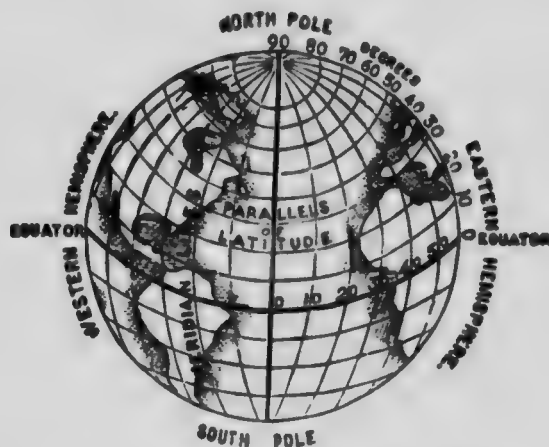


FIG. 18—AXIS, POLES, GREAT AND LESS CIRCLES.

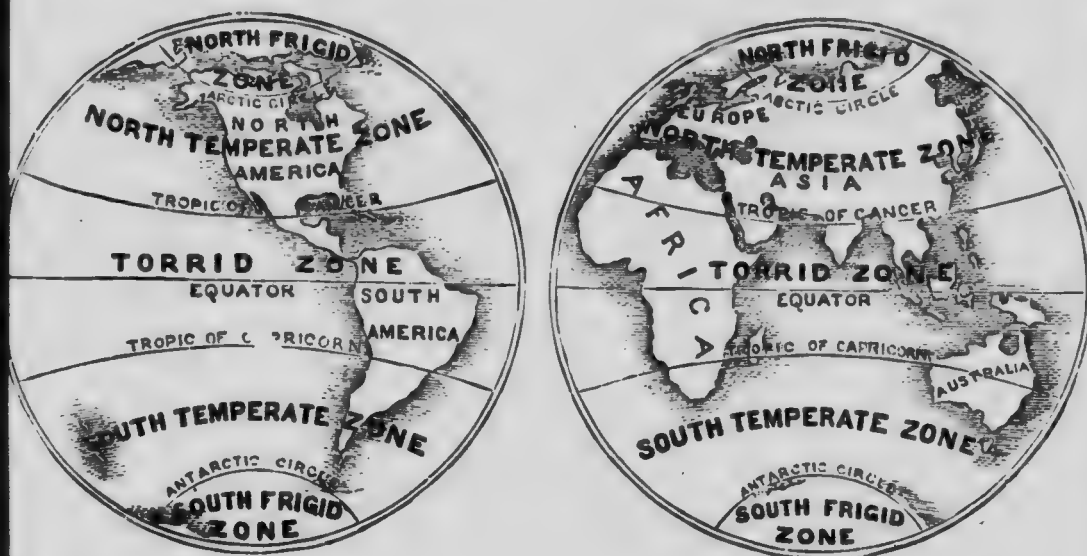


Fig. 19—THE ZONES, TROPICS AND CIRCLES.

Q. What is the Equator? and point it out.

A. A line running round the outside of the earth, midway between the north and south poles.

Q. What are the Meridians?

A. Lines passing round the outside of the earth and through the north and south poles.

Q. Point them out in Fig. 18.

Q. What is Longitude.

A. The distance of any place east or west from a given meridian-line.

Q. What is Latitude?

A. The distance of any place north or south of the equator.

Q. Describe the Arctic and Antarctic or Polar Circles.

A. They are two circles running round the earth, at equal distances from the north and south poles.

Q. Point them out in Fig. 19.

Q. Name the Tropics?

A. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q. Describe them, and point them out in Fig. 19.

A. They are two circles running round the earth, at equal distances north and south of the equator.

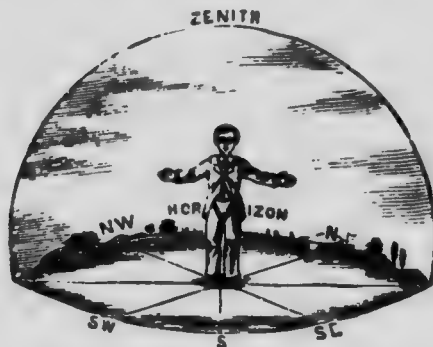


Fig. 20—THE ZENITH, HORIZON, ETC.

Q. What are the Zones?

A. Zones are belts of the earth's surface, formed by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

Q. How many Zones are there?

A. The Tropics and Polar Circles divide the earth's surface into five ZONES.

Q. Name the five Zones.

A. The Torrid Zone, the North Temperate Zone, the South Temperate Zone, the North Frigid Zone, and the South Frigid Zone.

Q. Where is the Torrid Zone?

A. The Torrid Zone is between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q. Where is the North Temperate Zone?

A. The North Temperate Zone is between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

Q. Where is the South Temperate Zone?

A. The South Temperate Zone is between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle.

Q. Where is the North Frigid Zone.

A. The North Frigid Zone lies within the Arctic Circle.

Q. Where is the South Frigid Zone?

A. The South Frigid Zone lies within the Antarctic Circle.

Q. What is the zenith?

A. The point in the sky directly over the head of the spectator. [Fig. 20.]

Q. What is the Nadir?

A. The point in the sky exactly opposite to the Zenith. [Fig. 20.]

PART II.

THE CONTINENTS AND THEIR DIVISIONS.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

LESSON I.

The Continents of America.

Q. On which of the Continents do we live, and of what is it a part?

A. North America; it is a part of the New World.

Q. Why is America called the "New World"?

A. Because it was only discovered a little over 400 years ago.

Q. Who discovered it, and when?

A. Chris-to-pher Co-lum-bus, in 1492.

Q. Was America ever discovered before, and when?

A. It is supposed that it was discovered by the "Northmen" from Norway about the year 1200.

Q. How did the new continents receive the name of America?

A. They were named after A-mer-icus [Ves-pu-ci-us], who wrote an account of the voyage of Columbus to the New World.

Q. Name the two great divisions of America.

A. North America and South America.

Q. How are they connected?

A. By the Isthmus of Da-ri-en, or Pan-a-ma. See Western Hemisphere (page 6.)

LESSON II.

The Continent of North America.

Q. State the boundaries of North America.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Isthmus of Darien; and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of North America.

A. Danish America; British America (or Canada); the U-ni-ted States; Mexico; Central America; and the West In-di-a Islands.

Q. Point out and name the great mountain ranges in North America.

A. The Rocky Mountains, on the Pacific coast, and the Alleghany Mountains, on the At-lan-tic coast.

Q. Name the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains in British America and the United States.

A. Mount Brown in British America, and Mount Whitney in the United States.

Q. Name the highest summits of the Alleghany Mountains.

A. Black Mountain and Mount Washington in the United States.

Q. Point out and name the highest mountain in North America.

A. Mount St. Elias, a volcano, on the boundary of Alaska and Yukon, in British America.

Q. Point out and name the principal lakes.

A. On-ta-ri-o, E-rie, Hu-ron, Michi-gan, Su-pe-rior, Win-ni-peg, Ath-a-bas-ca, Great Slave, and Great Bear Lakes.

Q. Point out and name the great rivers.

A. The St. Lawrence to the east, the Mis-sis-sip-pi to the south, and the Mackenzie to the north.

Q. Point out and name the other principal rivers.

A. Rio Grande; Rio Col-o-ra-do; Colum-bi-a; Yukon or Kwick-pack, and Sas-katch-e-wan.

Q. Point out and name the oceans.

A. The At-lan-tic, Pa-cif-ic, and Arctic Oceans.

Q. Point out and name the great bays at the north.

A. Baf-fin and Hud-son Bays.

Q. Point out and name the principal gulfs.

A. St. Law-rence, Mex-i-co, and Cal-i-for-ni-a.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

A. Da-vis, south-west of Greenland, Hudson, Flor-i-da, and Beh-ring.

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Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. The Arctic islands at the north; New-found-land and Cape Breton at the east, the West Indies, off the south-east coast; Van-cou-ver and Queen Charlotte Islands, off the west coast.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

A. Farewell, S. of Greenland; Charles, S.E. of Lab-ra-dor; Sable, S. of Flo-ri-da; San Lucas, S. of Cal-i-for-nia; Men-do-ci-no, W. of U-ni-ted States, and Prince of Wales, in the N.W. of the continent.

Q. Point out and name the chief peninsulas.

A. Lab-ra-dor, Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan, California, and A-las-ka.

LESSON III.

Danish and French North America.

Q. What islands form Danish America?

A. The islands of Greenland and Ice-land.

Q. Point out their position on the map.

Q. Who are the native inhabitants of Green-land?

A. The Eskimos. They live near the south-west coast.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Green-land.

A. Julian-shaab, on the west coast.

Q. Name some of the exports of Greenland.

A. Seal skins, eider-down, whalebone, and train-oil.

Q. Name the most northerly settlement in the world.

A. Upernavik, on the west coast of Greenland.

Q. For what is Iceland noted?

A. For its volcanoes, its hot springs, and its fisheries.

Q. What are the hot springs called?

A. Geysers.

Q. Name the most famous of the volcanoes of Iceland?

A. Mount Hecla.

Q. Name the capital of Iceland.

A. Reikjavik, on the south-west coast.

Q. Name some of the exports of Iceland.

A. Wool, Iceland moss, and dried fish.

Q. Name the French islands.

A. Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre.

LESSON IV.

Dominion of Canada.

Q. Where is the Dominion of Canada?

A. It lies between the Arctic Ocean on the north, and the United States on the south; and between the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

Q. Point out and name the capital of the Do-minion of Canada.

A. Ottawa, on the River Ottawa.

Q. Name the Provinces of the Dominion.

A. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

Q. Name the other divisions of the Do-minion.

A. The North-west Territory, Yukon, Mackenzie, Ungava, Franklin, and the District of Keewatin.

Q. Point out and name the great rivers of the Dominion.

A. The St. Lawrence, the Saskatche-wan, and Nelson, the Mackenzie, and the Fraser.

Q. Name the three large lakes drained into the Arctic Ocean.

A. Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Bear.

Q. Point out and name the great lakes be-tween the Dominion and the United States.

Q. What mountain range lies near the Pacific coast?

A. The Rocky Mountains.

Q. What islands lie in the Gulf of St. Law-rence?

A. An-ti-cos-ti, Mag-da-len, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and Newfound-land.

Q. Which of the United States border on Canada?

Q. Name the principal ports.

A. Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, also Toronto, Ottawa, Victoria, and Vancouver.

Q. Name some of the exports.

A. Lumber, wheat, flour, furs and fish.

Q. What is the area and what the population of the Canadian Dominion?

A. Area, 3,745,574 sq. miles; population, about 7,000,000.

LESSON V.

Ontario.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Ontario.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Ontario.

A. Toronto, on Lake Ontario.

Q. Name its great boundary lakes.

A. Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior.

Q. What river separates Ontario from Quebec?

A. The Ottawa, which falls into the St. Lawrence at the island of Montreal.

Q. Name the other boundary rivers of Ontario.

A. The St. Lawrence, Ni-ag-a-ra, Detroit, St. Clair, St. Mary's, Pigeon, Rainy, English, and Albany.

Q. What large bay lies north of Ontario?

A. James Bay, which is the southern part of Hudson Bay.

Q. What bay lies north of Gray and Simcoe Counties?

A. Georgian Bay, the southern part of which is called Nottawasaga Bay.

Q. What lakes lie between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, and between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay?

A. Lake Nipissing and Lake Simcoe.

Q. What rivers drain these lakes?

A. The Severn drains Lake Simcoe, and French River, Lake Nipissing.

Q. Point out and name the cities of Ontario.

A. London, St. Thomas, Guelph, Brantford, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto, Belleville, Kingston, and Ottawa.

Q. Name the chief objects of culture in Ontario.

A. Wheat and other grain, and fruit.

Q. Name the principal metals found in Ontario.

A. Silver, copper, and iron.

Ontario has an area of 260,862 square miles, with a population to-day of about 2,500,000

LESSON VI.

Quebec.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Quebec.

Q. Name its largest river.

A. The St. Lawrence.

Q. Name the principal rivers north of the St. Lawrence.

A. The Sag-u-e-nay, St. Maurice [Moreuse], and Ot-ta-wa.

Q. Name the principal rivers south of the St. Lawrence.

A. Richelieu [reesh-e-lu], St. Francis, and Chaudière [shode-yere].

Q. Which are the principal islands of the St. Lawrence?

A. Montreal and Isle Jesus, at Montreal; Orleans, at Quebec; and Anticosti, in the Gulf.

Q. Point out and name the capital.

A. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. Its citadel is the strongest fortress in America.

Q. Name the cities of Quebec.

A. Quebec, Montreal, Hull, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, and Three Rivers.

Q. What celebrated iron railway-bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal?

A. The Victoria bridge. It is nearly one mile and a half long.

Q. Name some of the chief exports of Quebec.

A. Lumber, grain, furs, and minerals.

Q. Name the principal employments of the inhabitants.

A. Agriculture, lumbering, fishing and shipbuilding.

Quebec has an area of 341,756 square miles, with a population of close upon 2,000,000.

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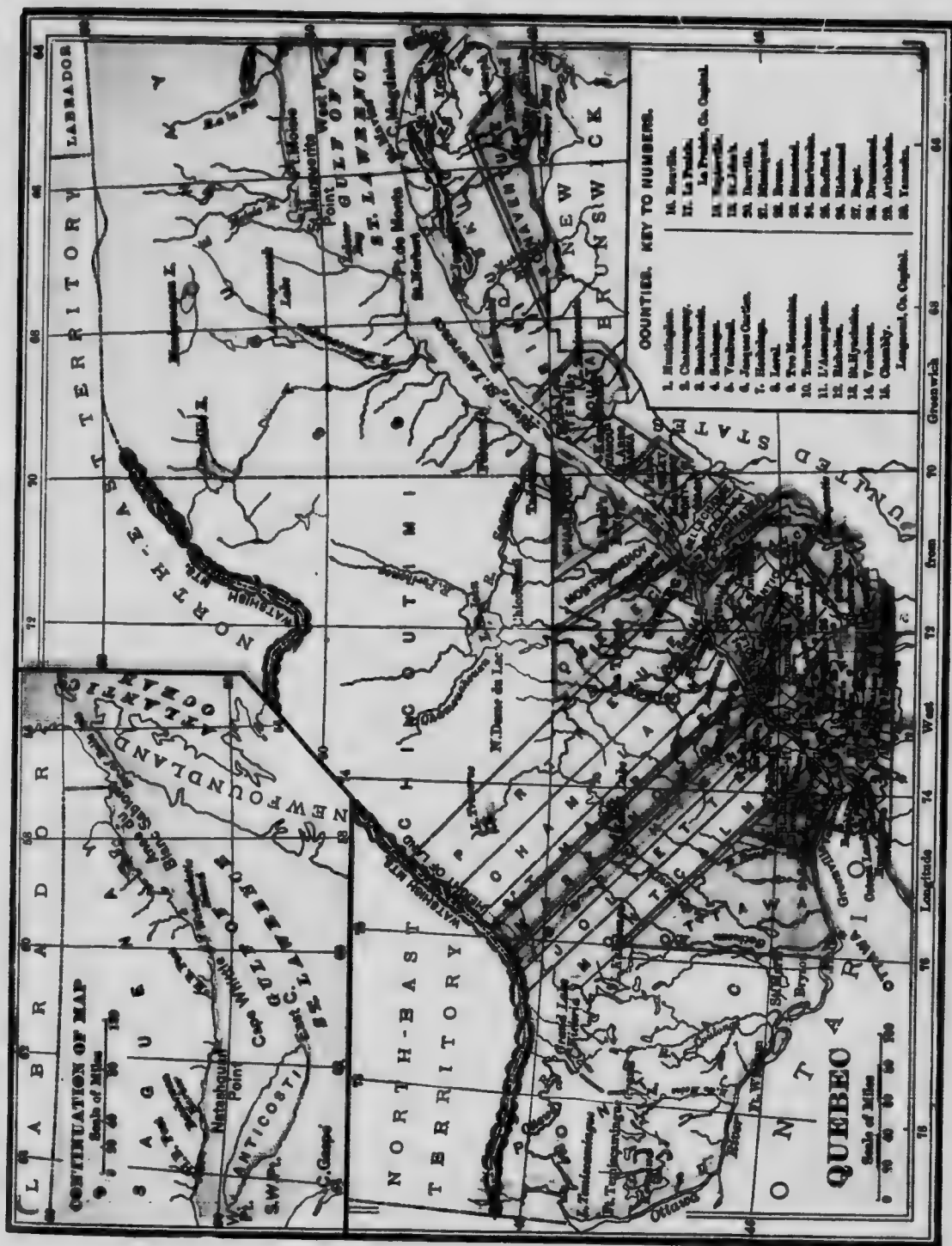
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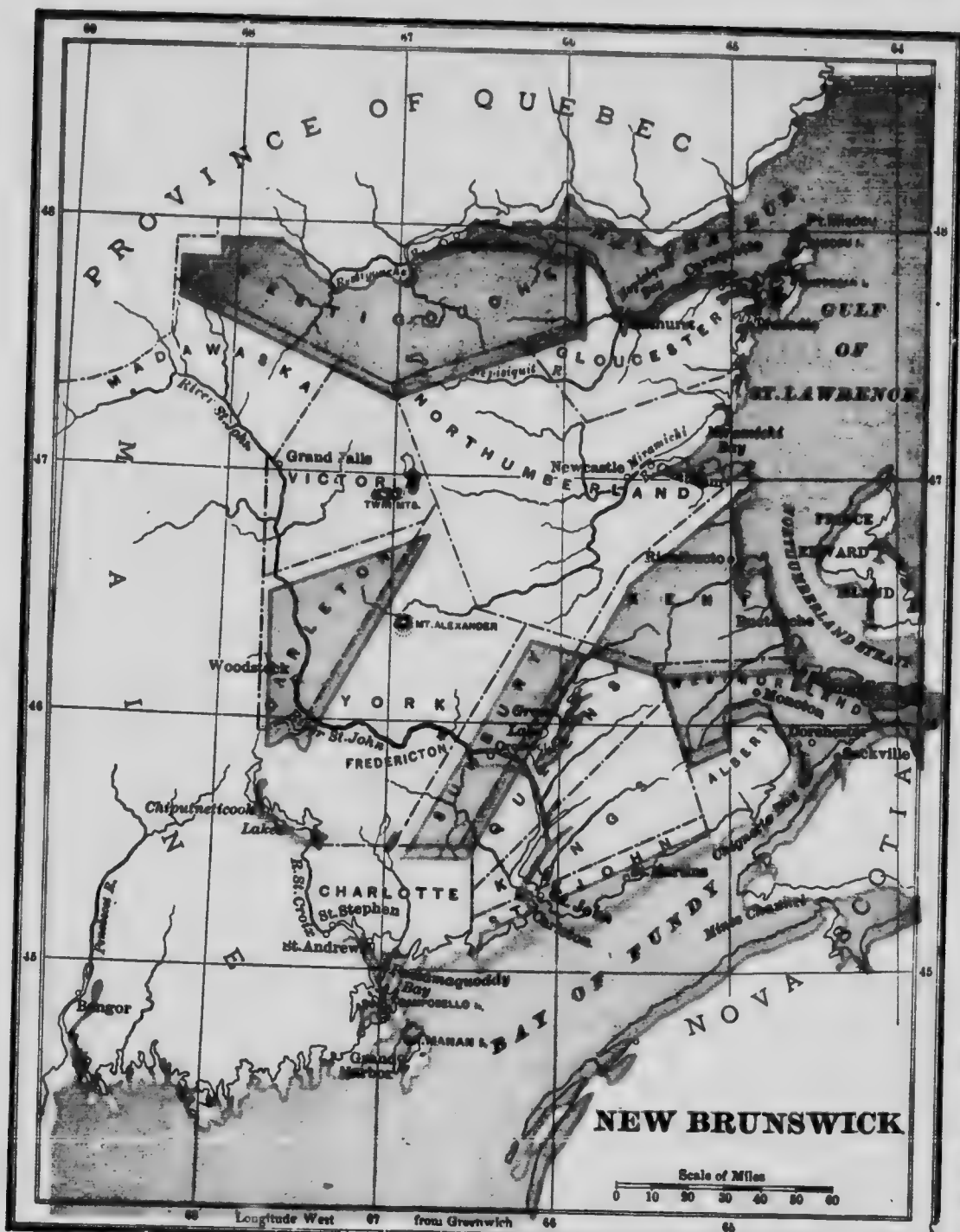
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LESSON VII.

New Brunswick.

Q. Point out on the map the position of New Brunswick.

Q. What large bay separates New Brunswick from the Province of Quebec?

A. The Bay of Chaleur, which extends along the north coast for 90 miles.

Q. What bay is on the east coast?

A. Miramichi Bay.

Q. What strait separates New Brunswick from Prince Edward Island?

A. Northumberland Strait.

Q. Point out and name the bay separating New Brunswick from Nova Scotia.

A. The Bay of Fundy, noted for its high tides.

Q. Point out and name the capital.

A. Fredericton, 84 miles up the St. John River.

Q. Point out and name the chief seaport.

A. St. John, at the mouth of the St. John River.

New Brunswick has an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population of 340,000.

LESSON VIII.

Nova Scotia.

Q. Of what is the Province of Nova Scotia made up?

A. The Peninsula of Nova Scotia and the Island of Cape Breton.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Q. What islands lie northward of Nova Scotia Peninsula?

A. Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

Q. What separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia?

A. The Gut, or Strait, of Canso.

Q. Name the northern point of Cape Breton.

A. Cape North, a high rocky cape.

Q. Name the most southern point of Nova Scotia.

A. Cape Sable.

Q. Name and point out the capital of Cape Breton.

A. Sydney, in Cape Breton county.

Q. Name and point out the capital and principal towns of Nova Scotia.

A. Halifax, the capital, on the east coast, Pictou, at the north, and Truro, at the head of Cobequid Bay.

Nova Scotia has an area of 21,068 square miles, with a population of 465,000.

LESSON IX.

Prince Edward Island.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Prince Edward Island.

Q. What was this island formerly called?

A. St. John.

Q. When did it receive its present name?

A. In 1800, in memory of Prince Edward, the father of the late Queen Victoria of Great Britain.

Q. What countries lie to the east, south, and west of it?

A. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Q. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?

A. Northumberland Strait.

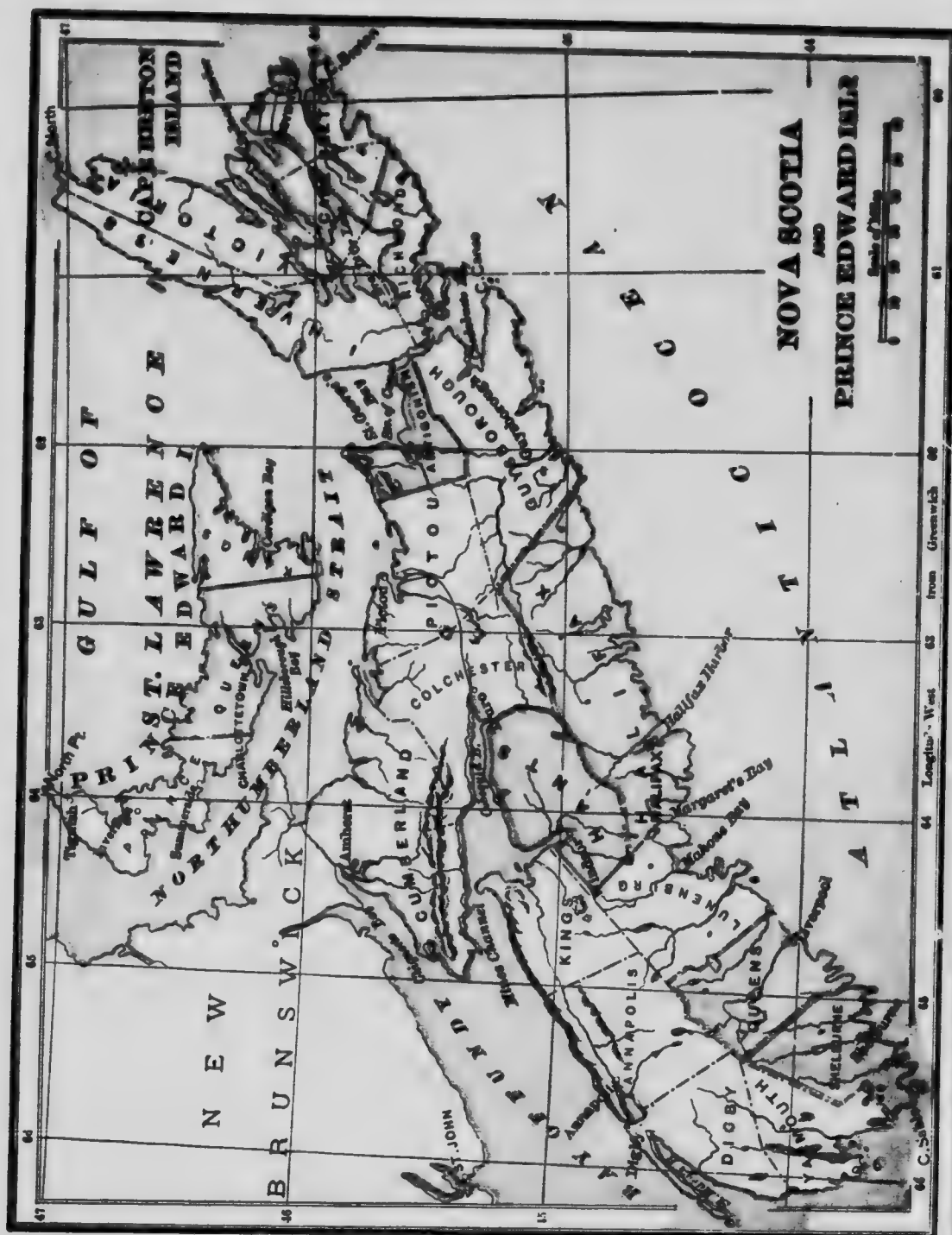
Q. Into how many counties is Prince Edward Island divided?

A. Three; Prince, Queens, and Kings.

Q. Point out and name its capital.

A. Charlottetown, near Hillsborough Bay.

Prince Edward Island has an area of 2,184 square miles and a population of 105,000.



NOVA SCOTIA
AND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLS



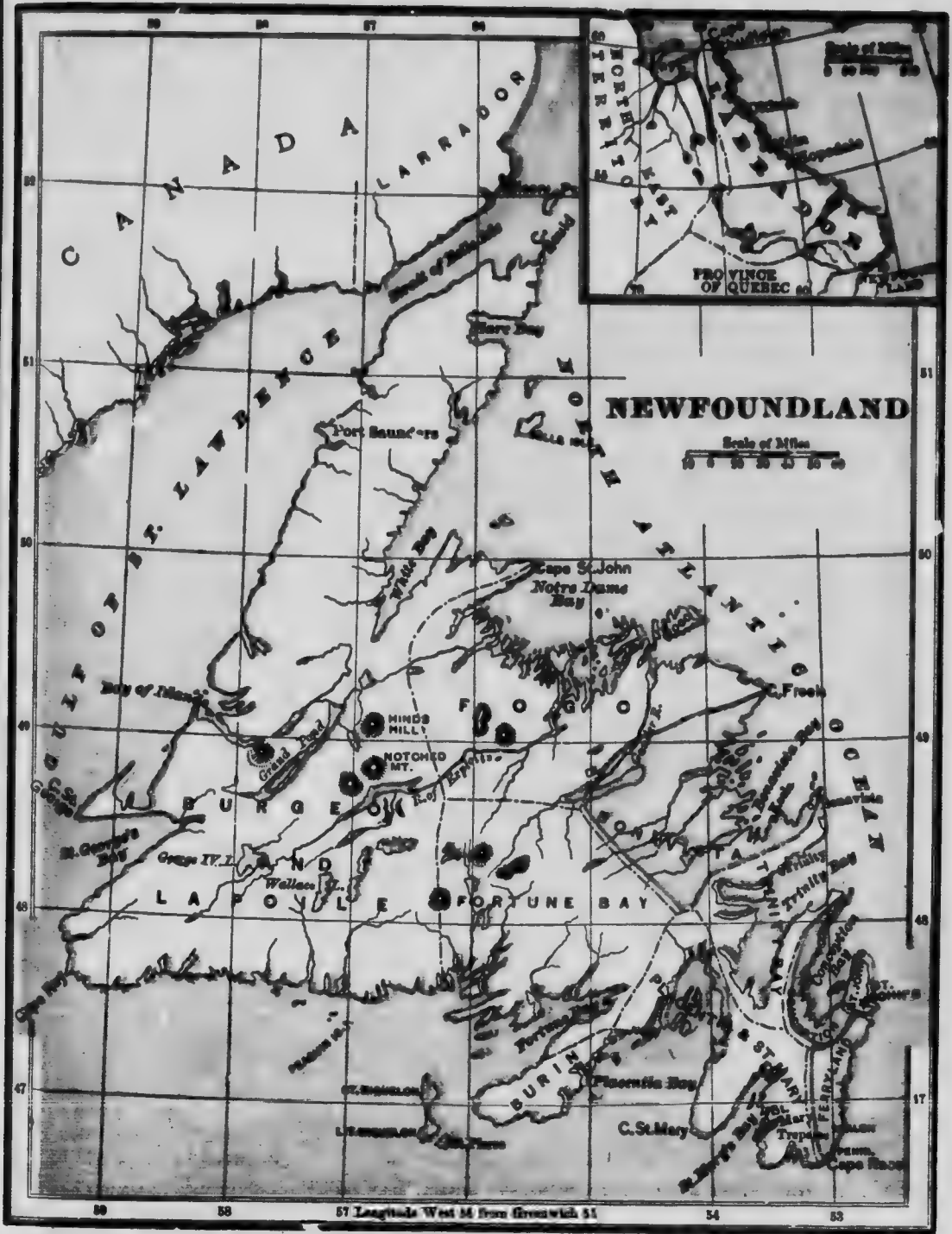
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LESSON X.**Newfoundland and Labrador.**

Q. State the position of New-found-land.

A. It is situated at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Q. What is the chief employment of the inhabitants?

A. Fishing and seal hunting.

Q. What countries lie north-west and south-west of the island?

A. Lab-ra-dor and Can-a-da.

Q. Describe the coast of Newfoundland.

A. It has a bold rocky coast, in which there are many bays.

Q. Point out on the map and name its chief bays.

Q. Name the principal capes.

A. Bauld, on the north; Race, on the south-east; and Ray, on the south-west.

Q. Name its chief river.

A. River of Exploits, 150 miles long.

Q. What strait lies at the north of the island?

A. The strait of Belle-Isle, which separates it from Labrador.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Newfoundland.

A. St. John's, at the south-east of the island.

Q. What large island separates the Gulf of St. Lawrence from the Atlantic Ocean?

A. Newfoundland; its area is 40,200 square miles, with a population of 230,000, or, including Labrador, about 235,000.

Q. By what body of water is it separated from the mainland?

A. By the Strait of Belle Isle.

Q. What part of the mainland lies on the other side of the strait?

A. Labrador, the eastern portion of which is under the administration of Newfoundland.

Q. For what is it chiefly noted?

A. For its severe climate, the fewness of its inhabitants, and its seal fisheries.

LESSON XI.**Manitoba.**

Q. Where is Manitoba?

A. In the centre of North America.

Q. What was Manitoba formerly called?

A. The Red River Settlement.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Manitoba.

Q. Point out and name the capital.

A. Win-ni-peg, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers.

Q. What lakes lie on the north of Manitoba?

A. Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba.

Q. What province lies west of Ontario near the centre of the continent?

A. Manitoba, formerly called the Red River Settlement.

Q. What is the capital of Manitoba?

A. Winnipeg, formerly Fort Garry, at the confluence of the Red River and the Assiniboine.

Q. By what other name is Manitoba known?

A. It has sometimes been called the Prairie Province, because it is largely composed of rich prairie land.

Q. What are the chief products of the soil?

A. Grains in abundance, especially wheat, besides vegetables and fruits.

Q. How is the population made up?

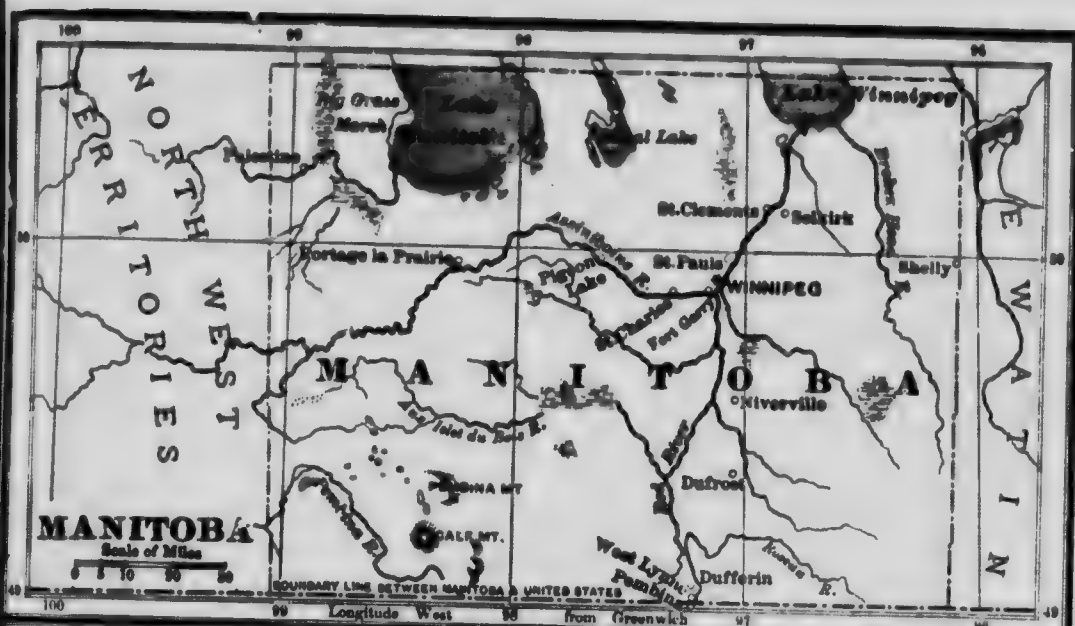
A. Of settlers from the older provinces, especially Ontario; by emigrants from Europe, and by Half breeds and Indians.

Q. What is the area and the population of Manitoba?

A. Area, 73,732 square miles; population, about 375,000.

Q. What is the nearest route from Manitoba to the Ocean, and to Europe?

A. What is known as the Hudson Bay route.



LESSON XII.**British Columbia.**

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of British Columbia.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of British Columbia.

A. British Columbia proper, Stickeen District, Vancouver Island, and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Q. Point out and name the great mountain range in British Columbia.

A. The Rocky Mountains.

Q. Name and point out the principal rivers.

A. The Simpson, Fraser, and Columbia in part.

Q. Point out and name the chief towns on the mainland.

A. New Westminster, near the mouth of the Fraser River and Vancouver.

Q. Point out the map the position of Vancouver Island.

Q. By what is Vancouver Island separated from the mainland?

A. By Queen Charlotte Sound and Juan de Fuca Strait.

Q. Name and point out the capital of British Columbia.

A. Victoria, at the South of Vancouver Island.

Q. What is the area and the population of the Province?

A. Area, 372,630 square miles; population, 200,000.

LESSON XIII.**Canadian North-west Territories.**

Q. What Territories are called the North-west Territories?

A. The North-west Territory and Keewatin.

Q. What were the North-west Territories formerly called?

A. The Hudson Bay Territory.

Q. Name the provinces, districts and territories into which a portion of the North-West Territory is divided.

A. Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, Franklin, and Keewatin.

Q. Point out and name three rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean.

A. The Mackenzie, Copper-mine, and Fish Rivers.

Q. Point out and name two rivers flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

A. The Saskatchewan and Red Rivers.

Q. Point out and name a large tributary of the Red River.

A. The Assiniboine.

Q. Point out and name the three rivers flowing into Hudson Bay.

A. The Churchill, Nelson, and Severn.

Q. Point out and name three great lakes.

A. Athabaska, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake.

LESSON XIV.**The King and the Government of Canada.**

Q. What is our duty towards the King?

A. The Bible teaches us not only to fear God, "but to honour the King."

Q. How then should we act as dutiful subjects of the King?

A. We should obey God's laws, as well as those of our country, and we should be loyal to the King as our Sovereign.

Q. Who represents the King in the Dominion of Canada?

A. His Excellency the Governor-General.

Q. Who is the head of the Government in each Province?

A. The Lieutenant-Governor.

LESSON XV.**The United States of America.**

Q. Point out on the map the position of the United States.

Q. Point out and name the capital of the United States.

A. Washington, on the Potomac.

Q. Point out the principal rivers in the United States.

A. The Mis-sis-sip-pi (with its tributaries, the Ohio, Mis-sou-ri, and Ar-kan-sas), the Rio Grande, the Col-o-ra-do, and the Col-um-bia.

Q. How many States and Territories form the United States?

A. Forty-five states, four territories, and one federal district.

Q. How are the States divided?

A. Into North Atlantic States, Middle Atlantic States, South Atlantic States, Gulf States, Central States, and Pacific States.

Q. Name the chief manufactures of the United States.

A. Iron, cotton, and woollen goods.

Q. Name some of the exports.

A. Cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, and lumber.

Q. What is the area and population of the United States?

A. Area, 3,623,000 square miles; population 89,000,000.

LESSON XVI.**North Atlantic States and Middle Atlantic States.**

Q. Name the six North Atlantic or New England States.

A. Maine, New Hamp-shire, Ver-mont, Mas-sa-chu-setts, Rhode Island, and Con-nec-ti-cut.

Q. Name the principal seaports of the North Atlantic States.

A. Portland in Maine, and Boston in Massachusetts.

Q. Name the seven Middle Atlantic States.

A. New York, Penn-syl-va-nia, New Jersey, Del-a-ware, Mary-land, Vir-gin-ia, and West Virginia.

Q. Name the principal seaports of the Middle Atlantic States.

A. New York in New York State, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, and Bal-timore in Maryland.

Q. What State lies between Quebec and New Brunswick?

A. Maine.

Q. What three States border on the State of New York on the east?

A. Vermont, Mas-sa-chu-setts, and Con-nec-ti-cut.

Q. What State lies between Maine and Ver-mont?

A. New Hampshire.

Q. What two States lie south of Massachu-setts?

A. Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Q. What three States border on Lakes On-tario and Erie?

Q. What lake lies between Canada, New York and Vermont?

A. Lake Champlain.

Q. Which is the chief business centre in the United States?

A. New York, the business capital of the United States.

LESSON XVII.**South Atlantic and Gulf States.**

Q. Name the four South Atlantic States.

A. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Q. Name some of the chief products.

A. Cotton, tobacco and rice.

Q. Name the four Gulf States.

A. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

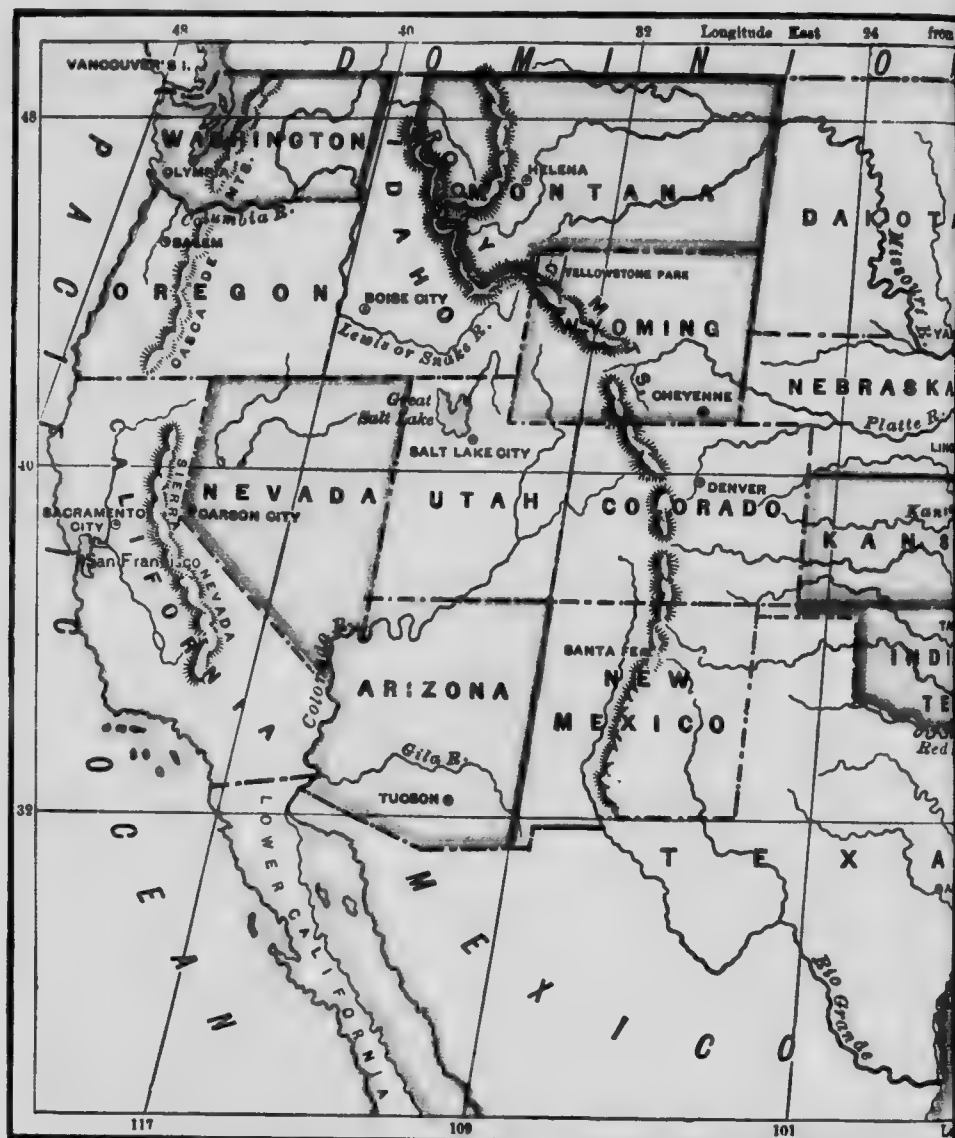
Q. What gulf lies south of Florida?

Q. What river separates South Carolina from Georgia?

A. The Savannah.

Q. What rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of Texas?

A. The Sabine and the Rio Grande del Norte.





Q. What great river flows into the Gulf of Mexico?

Q. Name the principal seaports of these States.

A. Charleston in South Carolina, Pensacola in Florida, Mobile in Alabama, and New Orleans in Louisiana.

LESSON XVIII.

Central States.

Q. Name the seven Central States east of the Mississippi.

A. Wis-con-sin, Mich-i-gan, Ill-i-nois, In-di-a-na, Ohio, Ken-tuc-ky, and Tenn-es-see.

Q. What three States border on Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior?

A. O-hi-o, Michigan, and Wis-con-sin.

Q. What States in part border on Lake Michigan?

A. Mich-i-gan, In-di-ana, Ill-i-nois, and Wis-con-sin.

Q. What three States lie between the Ohio and the Mississippi?

A. O-hi-o, In-di-ana, and Ill-i-nois.

Q. What four States border on the left bank of the Mississippi?

A. Wis-con-sin, Ill-i-nois, Ken-tuc-ky, and Tenn-es-see.

Q. Name the seven Central States west of the Mississippi.

A. Min-ne-sota, I-ow-a, Mis-sou-ri, Ar-kan-sas, Ne-bras-ka, Kan-sas, and Col-o-ra-do.

Q. For what are these States noted?

A. For their prairies, agriculture, and minerals.

Q. What great tributaries does the Mississippi receive on its right bank?

A. The Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers.

Q. Which States are crossed by the Arkansas?

A. Arkansas, Kansas, and Colorado.

LESSON XIX.

Pacific States and Territories.

Q. Name the four Pacific States.

A. Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada.

Q. What river lies between Oregon and Washington Territory?

A. The Columbia.

Q. What large bay lies west of California?

A. San Francisco Bay.

Q. Which is the chief commercial city and seaport of the Pacific States?

A. San Francisco, in California.

Q. Name the Federal District, the chief Western States, and the United States Territories.

A. Columbia District, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, together with Hawaii, Panama, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, and Samoa.

Q. What lake is found in Utah?

A. Great Salt Lake.

Q. What Territory lies on the Pacific coast?

Q. What large river flows through Alaska?

A. The Yukon.

Q. Name two Territories noted for their silver mines.

A. Arizona and New Mexico.

Q. What outlying territory or district, in the extreme northwest of the American continent, is now owned by the United States?

A. Alaska, which was purchased from Russia in 1867. Its area is over 590,000 square miles, with a population (chiefly Eskimo, Aleuts, and Indians) estimated at 63,500. Its chief industries, besides mining, are the seal and salmon fisheries. The principal towns are Nome, Sitka, Juneau and

Skagway. Mount St. Elias (18,000 feet in height), is in Alaska; while it is watered in part by the Yukon River.

LESSON XX.

Mexico and Central America.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of the Republic of Mexico.

Q. Name the capital of Mexico.

A. Mexico, near Lake Tez-cu-co.

Q. Point out and name the two Peninsulas of Mexico.

A. Lower Cal-i-for-nia and Yu-ca-tan.

Q. What noted volcano is in Mexico?

A. Po-po-cat-a-petl, or Smoke Mountain, the highest mountain but one in North America.

Q. What is the area and the population of Mexico?

A. Area, 767,005 square miles; population (1900) 13,605,919.

Q. How many States, etc., are included in Mexico?

A. There are twenty-seven states, three territories, and one federal district. These are now divided into fifty departments.

Q. Name two seaports of Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico.

A. Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Q. Name two seaports of Mexico on the Pacific.

A. Acapulco and Mazatlan.

Q. Point out the position of Central America.

Q. What great mountain ranges extend through it?

A. The An-des of Central America.

Q. Point out and name the largest lakes in Central America.

A. Lakes Leon and Nic-ar-a-gua.

Q. What river drains Lake Nicaragua?

A. The San Juan.

Q. Where is the Mosquito Coast?

A. It extends from C. Gracias a Dios to the River San Juan.

Q. What Republics are included in Central America?

A. Guatemala, San Sal-va-dor, Hon-du-ras, Nic-ar-a-gua, and Costa Rica.

Q. What British colony is in Central America?

A. Belize, or British Honduras. Population, about 42,000.

Q. Name the island possessions of the United States with their areas and estimated populations.

A. The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, with an area of 6,500 square miles, and an estimated population of 154,000. The capital is Honolulu.

Porto Rico, with an area of 3,600 square miles, and a population of about 960,000.

Philippine Islands, with a total area, including Luzon and Mindanao, and also the Sulu Islands, of about 128,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 7,650,000.

Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands, 200 square miles in area, and with a population close upon 9,750.

The Samoa group of islands, which include Tutuila and Manua, with a united area of about 80 square miles.

The exports of these possessions include, besides the sugar cane and the coffee tree, bananas and pine apples.

Q. What small Republic lies between Costa Rica and Columbia?

A. Panama, on the isthmus. It is 35

miles wide and has an area of about 32,000 square miles, with a population of 350,000. A railway crosses from Colon to Panama (the latter is the capital); while a canal designed to unite the Pacific and the Atlantic is now being built under a commission appointed by the President of the United States.

LESSON XXI.

The British West India Islands.

Q. Point out and name the British West India Islands and their capitals.

A. 1. The Ba-ha-mas, south-east of Florida; capital, *Nas-sau*, on New Providence Island.

2. Barbados, to the East of the Windward Islands, area 166 square miles, capital, *Bridgetown*. Population, 35,000.

3. Ja-mai-ca, lying south of Cuba; capital, *Spanish Town*. Area, 4,200 square miles; population, 821,000.

4. The Leeward Islands, lying east of Porto Rico; capital, *St. John*, on Antigua.

5. The Windward Islands, lying south of the Leeward Islands; capital, *Bridgetown* on Barbados.

6. Trinidad, lying off the coast of South America; capital, *Port of Spain*. Area, 1,754 square miles; population, 260,000.

7. The Bermuda Islands (area, 20 square miles), lying 600 miles east of South Carolina; capital, *Ham-ii-ton*, on Long Island.

Q. Name the capital and chief town of Jamaica.

A. Spanish Town is the capital; but Kingston is the chief place of trade.

Q. Name the chief exports of the British West India Islands.

A. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, and fruit.

LESSON XXII.

The West India Islands—(Continued).

Q. Name the former Spanish West India Islands.

A. Cuba (U.S.), Isle of Pines (French), Porto-Rico (U.S.), and two of the Virgin Isles (British).

Q. Name the French West India Islands.

A. Mar-ti-nique, Gua-de-loupe, Ma-rie Ga-lante, Desirade, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin.

Q. Name the Danish West India Islands.

A. St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Johns, east of Porto Rico.

Q. Name the Dutch West India Islands.

A. St. Mar-tin (in part), Saba, St. Eustatius, east of Porto Rico; Los Roques, Buen Ayre, Curaçoa, O-ru-ba, etc., off the coast of South America.

Q. Name the Venezuela West India Islands.

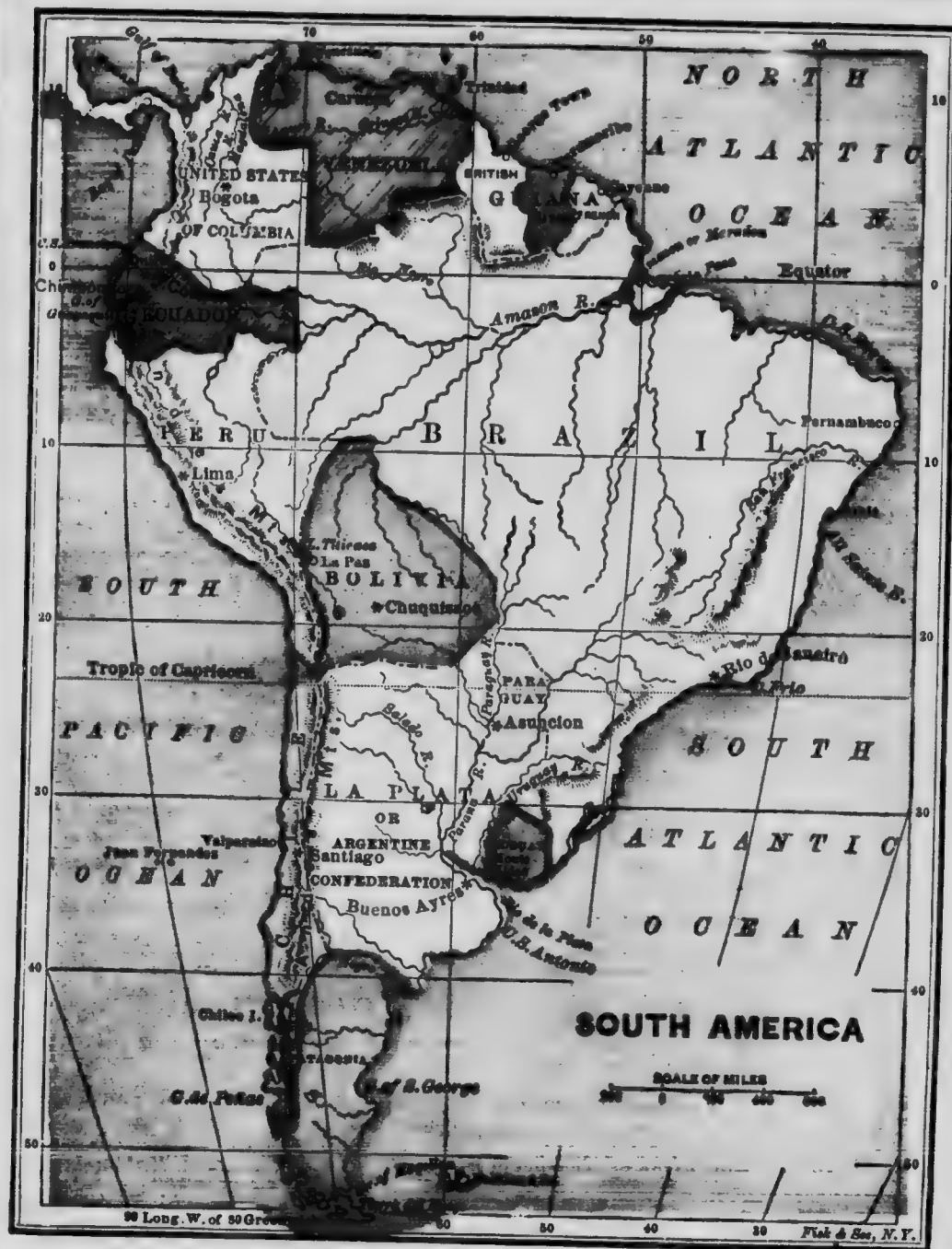
A. Mar-ga-ri-ta, Tor-tu-ga, and Or-chil-la.

Q. What island is independent?

A. Hayti, or San Domingo, the most fertile island in the West Indies. It is about 360 miles long; area 10,200 square miles; capital, Port-au-Prince.

Q. What are the chief products of Hayti?

A. Mahogany and other woods, hides, dried beef, and coffee.



PART III.

CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON XXIII.

The Continent of South America.

Q. Point out on the map and name the boundaries of South America.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea; on the east, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south, by the strait of Magellan; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Q. Point out and name five countries on the Pacific coast.

A. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili.

Q. Point out and name two countries on the Caribbean Sea.

A. Colombia and Venezuela.

Q. Point out and name four countries on the Atlantic coast.

A. Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, and La Plata, which now includes Patagonia.

Q. What country has no sea-coast?

A. Paraguay.

Q. By whom is Guiana held?

A. By the British, the French, and the Dutch.

Q. Which division lies to the east, which to the west, and which in the centre?

A. The French to the east, the British to the west, and the Dutch in the centre.

Q. Point out and name the capitals of the fourteen countries of South America.

Q. Point out and name the greatest mountain range in South America.

A. The Andes, running from north to south.

Q. Name the other principal mountains.

A. The Parime and the Brazilian.

Q. Name and point out the great rivers.

A. The Orinoco, Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata.

Q. What celebrated isthmus unites North and South America?

A. The Isthmus of Da-ri-en, or Panama.

Q. What capes at the northern, eastern, southern, and western extremities of South America?

A. Gal-li-nas, Branco, Horn, Parina.

Q. Point out and name some of the principal bays and gulfs.

A. Gulf of Darien in Colombia, Gulf of Venezuela in Venezuela, Gulf of Guayaquil in Ecuador, Bay of Panama, south of Panama.

Q. Which is the largest and which is the smallest country in South America?

A. Brazil is the largest and Uruguay is the smallest. Brazil has an area of 3,220 square miles and a population of close upon 17,500,000.

Q. Where are the Falkland Islands, and to whom do they belong?

A. East of Patagonia. They belong to Great Britain, and are engaged in sheep farming.

Q. Where is S. Georgia Island?

A. South-east of the Falkland Islands. It belongs to Great Britain.

Q. Point out and state where the following islands are situated: Tierra del Fuego, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, and the Galapagos.

A. Tierra del Fuego, south of Patagonia; Chiloe and Juan Fernandez, west of Chili; and the Galapagos, west of Ecuador.

Q. Where are the Llanos?

A. The Llanos, or grassy plains, are north of the mountains of Guiana.

Q. Where are the Silvas?

A. The Silvas or Forest Plains are north of the mountains of Brazil.

Q. Where are the Pampas?

A. The Pampas, or treeless plains, are south of the mountains of Brazil.

Q. Name the chief mineral productions of South America.

A. Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and tin.



PART IV.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

LESSON XXIV.

The Continent of Europe.

Q. State the position of Europe.

A. It forms the north-west part of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Q. Name the boundaries of Europe.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east, by the Ural

Mountains, the Ural River, and the Caspian Sea; on the south, by the Caucasus Mountains, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Mediterranean Sea; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. The British Isles, Sar-din-ia, Corsica, Sicily, and Crete.

Q. Point out and name the principal peninsula.

A. Nor-way and Swe-den, Den-mark, Spain and Por-tu-gal, It-a-ly, Greeco, and the Cri-me-a.

Q. Point out and name the principal seas.

A. White, Bal-tic, North, Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an, Ad-ri-a-tic, Ar-chi-pel-a-go, Mar-mo-ra, Black, A-zov, and Caspian.

Q. Point out and name the principal channels.

A. The Irish, St. George's, and the English.

Q. Point out the principal bay.

A. Biscay, west of France.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

A. Dover, Gibraltar, Mes-si-na, Dardanelles, and Bos-pho-rus.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. Vol-ga, Don, Dnieper [nee-per], Dan-u-be, Rhone, E-bro, Ta-gus, Loire [lwar], Seine [sane], Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vis-tu-la, Thames, and Humber.

Q. Point out and name the chief lakes.

A. Ladoga, Onega, Wener, Wetter, Geneva, Constance, Mag-gi-ore, Lomond, Neagh.

Q. Point out and name each of the chief divisions or countries of Europe.

LESSON XXV.

The British Isles.

Q. Point out the principal countries in the British Isles.

A. England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Q. Point out and name the capitals of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A. Lon-don, Ed-in-burgh, and Dublin.

LESSON XXVI.

The British Empire.

Q. What constitutes the British Empire?

A. The Islands of Great Britain and

Ireland, and the British Col-o-nies and Dependencies.

Q. What city is the capital of the British Empire?

A. London, on the river Thames [temz], in England.

Q. Who is the chief ruler over the British Empire?

A. His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.

Q. How is each of the British colonies governed?

A. By a governor (who represents the Crown), aided by a council of advisers.

Q. What is the area and the population of Great Britain and Ireland?

A. Area, 121,380 square miles; population, 43,250,000. The area of the entire British Empire is 11,332,000 square miles.

LESSON XXVII.

England.

Q. State the boundaries of England.

A. England, including Wales, is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

Q. Name and point out its principal bays and inlets.

Q. Point out and name its principal channels.

A. English Channel, between England and France; Bristol Channel, between England and Wales; St. George's Channel, between Wales and Ireland.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

A. Strait of Dover, between England and France; Spithead, between the Isle of Wight and the coast of Hampshire; and Menai Strait, between Wales and the Isle of Anglesey.

Q. Give the area of England and Wales.

England, 50,867, and Wales, 7,442 square miles.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Wales.

Q. How many counties are there in England?

A. Forty-five — Northern, Eastern, Midland and Southern.

Q. How many counties are there in Wales?

A. Twelve—6 in North and 6 in South Wales.

Q. Name and point out its chief cities.

A. London, the capital, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bristol.

Q. Name some of the chief mineral products.

A. Coal, iron, copper, tin and lead.

Q. Name six of the principal seaports.

A. London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle and Plymouth.



LESSON XXVIII.**Scotland.**

Q. State the boundaries of Scotland.

A. Scotland is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by England, and on the east by the North Sea. It has an area of 30,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 4,900,000.

Q. Point out and name its capes.

Q. Point out and name its principal islands.

A. The Orkneys on the north, the Shetlands, north of the Orkneys, the Inner and Outer Hebrides on the west, and the islands in the Frith of Clyde.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountains.

A. The North Cheviots, the Grampians, and the Northern Highlands.

Q. Into how many counties is Scotland divided?

A. Thirty-three, including the islands.

Q. Name and point out its chief cities.

A. Edinburgh, the capital, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen with Paisley and Greenock.

Q. Name the principal minerals.

A. Coal and iron.

Q. What are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants?

A. Agriculture, fishing, mining, and manufacturing.

LESSON XXIX.**Ireland.**

Q. State the boundaries of Ireland.

A. Ireland is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the North Channel, Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. Area, 32,605 square miles; estimated population, 4,450,000.

Q. Point out and name its capes.

Q. Point out and name its chief bays.

Q. Point out and name its chief rivers.

A. The Shan-non, Suir, Bar-row, Liffey and Boyne.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Cape Clear, Va-len-tia, Ar-ran, Clare and Achil [ak-il]).

Q. Into what provinces is Ireland divided?

A. Leinster, Munster, Ulster and Connaught.

Q. How many counties are there in Ireland?

A. Thirty-four; in Lein-ster [lean-], Munster, Ulster, and Con-naught.

The total area of Ireland is 32,605 square miles, with a population of 4,455,000.

Q. Name the capitals of each of the provinces.

A. Dub-lin, of Lein-ster; Cork, of Munster; Belfast, of Ulster; and Gal-way [gawl-way], of Con-naught.

Q. Name and point out its chief cities.

A. Dublin, the capital, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, and Limerick.

Q. What are the chief employments of the inhabitants?

A. Agriculture and fishing.

Q. Which is the most important manufacture?

A. Linen.

LESSON XXX.**Spain and Portugal.**

Q. Point out the boundaries of Spain and Portugal.

Q. Point out and name the capes and straits.

Q. What great mountain range lies to the north?

Q. For what is Gibraltar noted?

A. As a celebrated British fortress.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Ma-drid, the capital of Spain; and Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

Q. State the chief mineral productions of Spain.

A. Lead, quicksilver, iron and copper.

Q. Name some of the exports of Spain and Portugal.

A. Wine, fruit, lead, quicksilver, wool, oil, and cork.

Q. Name two seaports in Spain, and two in Portugal.

A. Barcelona and Cadiz in Spain, and Lisbon and Oporto in Portugal.

LESSON XXXI.

France.

Q. State the boundaries of France.

A. France is bounded on the north by the English Channel and Belgium; on the east, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; on the south, by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees; and on the west, by the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic.

Q. Name its four principal rivers.

A. The Seine, Loire, Garonne and Rhone.

Q. Point out and name its principal gulf and bay.

A. The Gulf of Lions to the south, and the Bay of Biscay to the west of France.

Q. What mountain ranges are at the south and the east?

A. The Pyrenees at the south, and the Alps, Jura, and Vosges Mountains at the east.

Q. How is France divided?

It is divided into eighty-seven departments, covering a total area of 207,220 square miles, and a population of over 39,000,000.

Q. Point out and name its chief city.

A. Paris, the capital, a most beautiful city on the Seine.

Q. What are the chief manufactures of Paris?

A. Jewelry, gloves, and fancy articles.

Q. Name six of the chief seaports.

A. Marseilles and Toulon in the south, Bordeaux and Nantes in the west, and Havre and Boulogne in the north.

Q. Name some of the chief exports.

A. Silk and woolen goods, wine and brandy, and fancy articles.

Q. Name the chief seat of the silk manufacture?

A. Lyons, at the south-east.

Q. Point out the position of Corsica.

Q. For what is the island of Corsica noted?

A. As being the birthplace of Napoleon I.

LESSON XXXII.

Holland (Netherlands), and Belgium.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Holland and Belgium.

Q. What principal river has its outlet on the coast?

A. The Rhine, which rises in Switzerland.

Q. For what is Holland chiefly noted?

A. For its numerous canals, and its dykes or coast-embankments to keep out the sea.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Amsterdam, the capital of Holland; and Brussels, the capital of Belgium.

Q. What are the chief products of Holland and Belgium?

A. Corn, flax, hemp, potatoes, and hops.

Q. What are the chief manufactures of Belgium?

A. Woollen goods, carpets, linen, cotton, lace, and hardware.

Q. Name the most important minerals of Belgium.

A. Coal, iron, and zinc.

The Netherlands have an area of 12,648 square miles, divided into 11 provinces, with a population of 5,600,000.

Belgium has an area of 11,373 square miles, and a population of 7,200,000.

LESSON XXXIII.**Denmark.**

Q. State the boundaries of Denmark.

A. On the north, the Skager Rack; on the east, the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea; on the south, Germany; and on the west, the North Sea.

Q. How is Denmark divided?

A. Into eighteen amters or counties, area, 15,600 square miles, with a population of 2,600,000.

Q. Name the principal islands off its east coast.

A. Zea-land, Fu-nen, Bornholm, and Laa-land.

Q. Point out and name its chief cities.

A. Co-pen-ha-gen, the capital; Aarhus, Aalborg and Odense.

Q. What are the chief employments of the inhabitants.

A. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, dairy-work and butter making.

Denmark has colonies in Iceland, Greenland, and in the West Indies.

LESSON XXXIV.**Switzerland.**

Q. State the boundaries of Switzerland.

A. On the north, Germany; on the east, Austria; on the south, Italy; and on the west, France.

Q. What mountains separate it from France?

A. The Alps, in which is Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe.

Q. Name two of the principal lakes.

A. Ge-ne-va, in the south-west, and Con-stance, in the north-east.

Q. How is Switzerland divided?

A. Into twenty-five cantons, forming a confederation. Area, 15,976 square miles; population, 3,464,000.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Berne, the capital, Geneva, Bale, Zürich, Lausanne, and Lucerne.

Q. What are the chief rural employments?
A. Rearing cattle, sheep, and goats, and making cheese.

Q. Name the chief manufactures.

A. Jewelry, watches, silk goods and toys.

Q. Name the principal minerals.

A. Silver, copper, iron and lead.

LESSON XXXV.**Italy.**

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Italy.

Q. Name the principal straits.

A. Strait of Otranto, at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea; Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily; and Strait of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

Q. What large islands lie off its coast.

A. Cor-si-ca (which belongs to France), Sar-di-nia, and Sic-i-ly.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The Alps and the Ap-en-nines.

Q. Point out and name its principal rivers.

A. The Po, Ar-no, and Ti-ber.

Q. How is Italy divided?

A. Into the Kingdom of Italy and the Republic of San Marino.

Q. Name the principal city and for what is it noted?

A. Rome, the capital, on the Tiber, is noted for its numerous buildings, especially the Cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Sistine Chapel, the Coliseum, and the palaces Barberini and Farnese.

Q. Name six other large cities.

A. Venice, Naples, Milan, Palermo, Florence, and Turin.

Q. Name some of the chief exports.

A. Silk, olive oil, sulphur, and marble.

Q. What fisheries are valuable?

A. The tunny and anchovy fisheries. Italy has an area of 110,550 square miles, with a population of 33,750,000.

LESSON XXXVI.

Empire of Germany.

Q. State the boundaries of the German Empire.

A. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; on the east by Russia and Austria; on the south by Austria and Switzerland; and on the west by France, Belgium, and Holland.

Q. Which are the two great divisions of the German Empire?

A. North Germany and South Germany, separated by the River Main.

Q. How many States are included in these divisions?

A. A federation of twenty-five States and one imperial province, with an area of 208,780 square miles, with a population of 61 millions, besides her colonies.

Germany has many colonies and dependencies, chiefly in Africa and Asia.

Q. Name the two most important States.

A. Prussia in North Germany and Bavaria in South Germany.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and Vistula.

Q. In what direction do they flow?

Q. Point out and name the capital and other chief cities.

A. Berlin, on a tributary of the Elbe. The chief towns are Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, Cologne, and Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

Q. Name the chief ports of Germany.

A. Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Kiel, Stettin, and Dantzic.

Q. Name the chief objects of culture.

A. Rye, wheat, oats, barley, flax, hemp, hops, and the vine.

LESSON XXXVII.

Empire of Austria.

Q. State the boundaries of Austria.

A. It is bounded on the north by Germany and Russia; on the east by Russia and Rumania; on the south by Rumania, Servia, Turkey, Montenegro, the Adriatic Sea, and Italy; and on the west by Switzerland and Germany.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The Alps and the Car-pa-thi-ans.

Q. Point out and name its principal river.

A. The Dan-ube, flowing through its centre.

Q. Into how many provinces is the Austrian Empire divided?

A. Into fourteen Austrian and four Hun-ga-ri-an provinces.

Austria has an area of 116,000 sq. miles, and a population of 27,000,000. Hungary's area is 125,430 sq. miles, and its population is 20,000,000.

Q. Point out and name some of the chief cities.

A. Vi-en-na, the capital; Prague, Trieste and Buda-Pest. The area of the Empire is 115,903 square miles, with a population of about 27 millions.

Q. Name the chief manufactures.

A. Glass, silk, linen, and woollen goods.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Turkey-in-Europe and the Principalities of Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro.

Q. State the boundaries of Turkey-in-Europe.

A. It is bounded on the north by Austria, Servia, and Rumania; on the east by the Black Sea; on the south by the Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, and Austria; and on the west by the Adriatic Sea, Montenegro, and Austria.

Q. Point out and name the principal mountains.

A. The Balkan Mountains and the Dinaric Alps.

Q. Point out and name the principal river.

A. The Dan-u-be, at the north.

Q. Name the principal straits.

A. The Bos-pho-rus, connecting the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora; the Dardanelles, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago; and the Strait of Otranto, connecting the Ionian and Adriatic Seas.

Q. Point out and name the capital city of the Empire.

A. Con-stan-ti-no-ple, on the Bos-phorus.

Q. Name the chief exports of Turkey.

A. Cotton, silk, wool, and fruits.

Q. State the position of Rumania.

A. West of the Black Sea, and north of Bulgaria.

Q. Name its capital.

A. Bucharest.

Q. Where is Servia?

A. South of Austria, and west of Rumania and Bulgaria.

Q. Name its capital.

A. Belgrade.

Q. Where is Montenegro?

A. East of the Adriatic Sea.

Q. Name its capital.

A. Cetigne.

LESSON XXXIX.

Greece.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Greece.

Q. For what is Greece chiefly noted?

A. For its beautiful scenery, its fine climate, and its ancient greatness.

The total area of Greece and its dependencies is 25,014 square miles, with a population of about 2,500,000.

Q. Point out and name its principal cape.

Q. How is Greece divided?

A. Into Hel-las, at the north; and the Mo-re-a, a peninsula, at the south.

Q. Point out the principal islands off the coast
A. Can-di-a, belonging to Turkey; and the I-o-nian Islands.

Q. Name the chief towns of the Ionian islands.

A. Zante, on the island of that name, noted for its currants, and corfu.

Q. Point out and name the capital city.

A. Athens, with its port, Piræus.

Q. Name the four chief ports.

A. Syra, Hydra, Nauplia, and New Corinth.

LESSON XL.

Russia-in-Europe.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Russia-in-Europe.

Q. Point out and name its principal seas.

A. The White Sea on the north; the Caspian, Sea of Azov, and the Black Sea on the south; and the Baltic Sea on the west.

The Empire comprises one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. Its area is 8,647,657 English square miles, with a population of about 130 millions.

Q. Name the principal gulfs.

A. The Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Livonia.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The U-ral and the Cau-ca-sian mountains.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. The Volga (the largest river in Europe), the Dnieper, Don, and Dwina.

Q. Name the two largest lakes.

A. Ladoga (the largest lake in Europe), and Onega.

Q. Name and point out the principal cities.

A. St. Pe-ters-burg, the capital; Moscow, Warsaw, Archangel, Odessa and Riga.

Q. What are the chief exports of Russia?
A. Tallow, hides, corn, iron, hemp, furs, and timber.

Q. Point out the position of Russian Poland.
A. It lies between Russia Proper and Prussia.

LESSON XLI.

Norway and Sweden.

In 1905 Norway dissolved the union with Sweden.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Norway and Sweden.

A. On the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by Finland and the Baltic; on the south by the Baltic and the Skager Rack; and on the west by the Cattegat, the North Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What peninsula do Norway and Sweden together form?

A. The Scandinavian Peninsula.

Q. Point out and name their principal capes.

A. North Cape, Nordkyn, and the Naze.

Q. What chiefly divides these two countries?
A. An extensive mountain range.

Q. Name the chief cities of each country.

A. In Sweden, Stock-holm, the capital, and Gottenburg; and in Norway, Kris-ti-a-na, the capital, and Bergen.

Q. Where is Lapland, and to whom does it belong?

A. It lies to the north-east of Sweden, and belongs partly to Sweden and partly to Russia.

Q. How are Norway and Sweden divided?

A. Norway is divided into 20 amter or counties, area of all 124,130 square miles, with a population of about 2,250,000; and Sweden has an area of 172,876 square miles, with a population of 5,337,000.

PART V.

THE CONTINENT OF ASIA.

LESSON XLII.

The Continent of Asia.

Q. State the position of Asia.

A. It is in the Eastern Hemisphere, to the east of Europe and Africa, and north of the equator.

Q. State the boundaries of Asia.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, and Ural River.

Q. Point out and name its principal capes.

Q. Point out and name its principal seas on the east.

A. Behring, Okhotsk, Japan, Yellow, and China Seas.

Q. Name a bay and a sea on the south.

A. Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

Q. Point out the position of the Straits of Babelmandeb, Malacca, and Behring.

Q. Where are the Strait of Ormuz and Palk Strait?

A. Ormuz at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and Palk Strait between India and Ceylon.

Q. Point out and name its chief peninsulas.

A. Tur-key-in-Asia, A-ra-bia, Hin-dostan, Further In-dia (including Ma-lacca), Ko-re-a, and Kamtschatka (kam-skat-ka).

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Cey-lon, Hai-nan, For-mo-sa, the Japan Isles, Sa-gha-li-en, and New Si-be-ria.



THE PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA.

Q. Point out and name the great rivers in Asia.

A. In-dus, Gan-ges, Brah-ma-poo-tra, Ir-ra-wad-dy, Me-kong, Yang-tse-ki-ang, Ho-ang-ho, Amur, Le-na, Yen-i-si, and O-bi.

LESSON XLIII.

Russia-in-Asia.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Russia-in-Asia.

Q. Name the divisions of Russia-in-Asia.

A. Eastern and Western Siberia, Russian Turkestan, and Transcaucasia.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain range.

A. The Al-tai range at the south.

Q. Point out its principal rivers and their courses.

A. The O-bi, Yen-i-si, Le-na, and A-mur.

Q. What are the chief exports?

A. Furs, metals, and fossil ivory.



Q. Point out the chief cities of Siberia.

A. To-bolsk, on a branch of the river O-bi, the capital of Western Siberia; and Irkutsk on the Angare, of Eastern Siberia.

LESSON XLIV.

Turkey-in-Asia.

Q. State the position of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. It is situated in the extreme west of Asia.

Q. Name the principal divisions of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. Asia Minor; Syria (including Palestine); Armenia, Kurdistan (or ancient Assyria).

Q. For what is Turkey-in-Asia chiefly noted?

A. For having been the scene of nearly all the events mentioned in Scripture.

Q. For what is Palestine chiefly noted?

A. For having been the scene of our Saviour's life and sufferings on earth.

Q. Name the capital of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. Smyrna, on the Aegean Sea.

LESSON XLV.

Arabia.

Q. Point out and state the position of Arabia.

A. It lies to the south of Turkey-in-Asia.

Q. What gulf separates Arabia from Persia?

A. The Persian Gulf.

Q. What seas lie to the west and to the south of Arabia?

A. The Red Sea to the west, and the Arabian Sea to the south.

Q. What celebrated mount is at the head of the Red Sea?

A. Mount Sinai, around which the Israelites encamped.

Q. What took place there?

A. The Israelites received from God, by the hand of Moses, the Ten Commandments.

Q. For what is Arabia chiefly noted?

A. For its sandy desserts, and for having been the scene of Mohammed's career.

Q. Name the principal domestic animals.

A. The horse, the ass, and the camel.

Q. Name the chief vegetable productions.

A. Dates, coffee, and millet.

Q. Name the chief cities.

A. Mec-ca, the capital, near its west coast, and Muscat, the largest city, on the south-east coast.

LESSON XLVI.

Persia, Baluchistan, and Afghanistan.

Q. State the position of Persia.

A. It lies north-east of Arabia.

Q. What seas lie north of Persia and south of Baluchistan?

A. The Casp-ian, north of Persia, and the A-ra-bi-an, south of Bal-u-chis-tan.

Q. What celebrated mountain is at the north-west corner of Persia?

A. Mount Ararat, upon which rested the ark when the waters of the Deluge subsided.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Te-he-ran, the capital of Persia; Ka-bul, the capital of Afghanistan; and Kelat, the capital of Bal-u-chis-tan.

LESSON XLVII.

Hindustan, or British India.

Q. State the position of British India.

A. It is situated in the south of Asia, and extends from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Q. Point out and name its principal capes, gulfs, and bays.

Q. Point out and name its principal islands.

A. Cey-lon, the Mal-dives, the Lac-ca-dives, the Andaman, and the Nicobar.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountains.

A. The Him-alay-as at the north, and the Ghauts at the south.

Q. Point out the principal rivers and their courses.

A. The In-dus, Gan-ges, Bra-mah-poo-tra, Go-dav-e-ry. Kist-nah, and Ner-bud-da.

Q. For what is India chiefly noted?

A. For being one of the largest and most valuable dependencies of the British crown.

Q. How is Hindustan divided?
A. Into British Provinces, Dependent, and Independent States.

Q. Name the capital of India and other chief cities.

A. Cal-cut-ta on the Hoogly river, in Ben-gal; Bom-bay, Ma-dras, Lucknow, Hyderabad, and Rangoon.

LESSON XLVIII.

Further India.

Q. Point out the position of Further India.
A. It is situated in the south-east of Asia.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of Further India.

A. British Possessions, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Anam, Cambodia, and Lower Cochin-China.

Q. Name the British Possessions in Further India.

A. British Burma and the Straits Settlements.

Q. Point out the capitals of British Burma and the Straits Settlements.

A. Rangoon, of British Burma, and Georgetown, of the Straits Settlements.

Q. Point out the chief rivers of Further India.

A. The Ir-ra-wad-dy, Sal-u-en, Mein-am, and Me-kong.

Q. Where are Capes Rumania and Cambodia?

A. Cape Rumania, south of Malaya, and Cape Cambodia, south of Siam.

Q. Point out the three principal gulfs.

Q. Name the chief groups of islands.

LESSON XLIX.

Empire of China.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of the Chinese Empire.

A. It is bounded on the north by Russia-in-Asia; on the east by the Pacific; on the south by the China Sea, Further India, and Hindustan; and on the west by Hindustan, Independent

Turkestan, and Russia-in-Asia. The area of China and its dependencies is 4,277,170 square miles, with a total population of 440,000,000.

Q. How is the Chinese Empire divided?

A. Into China Proper, Ti-bet, Kash-garia, and Mon-go-lia (including Man-chu-ria and Ko-rea).

Q. Point out and name its principal seas.

Q. Point out and name its principal rivers.

A. The Ho-ang-ho and the Yang-tse-ki-ang.

Q. Point out and name its chief cities.

A. Pe-kin, the capital; Nan-king, Shan-ghai, Ning-po, and Can-ton.

Q. What are the chief manufactures of China?

A. Silk, porcelain, and ivory ware.

Q. What are its chief exports?

A. Tea, rice, silk, and porcelain.

Q. Name the capital of Tibet.

A. Lassa.

Q. Point out the chief cities of Mongolia.

A. King-ki-too, in Korea; Mukden, in Man-chu-ria; Ourga, in Mongolia Proper.

Q. Point out and name the British possessions in China.

A. The island of Hong-Kong (capital, Victoria); and Kow-loon, opposite Hong-Kong, and the small Lena Isles.

Q. What other Europeans have Chinese possessions?

A. The Portuguese have Macao.

LESSON L.

Turkestan.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Turkestan.

Q. Point out and name the two great divisions of Turkestan.

A. Eastern Turkestan, or Kashgaria, which now belongs to China, and Western Turkestan.

Q. What range of mountains separates these divisions?

A. The Bolor-Tagh Mountains.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Bokhara and Khiva of Western, and Kashgar, of Eastern Turkestan.

Q. Point out and name its principal rivers.

A. The Amu-Darya, in Western, and the Yarkand in Eastern Turkestan.

LESSON LI.

Empire of Japan.

Q. Point out the position of the Japan Islands.

Q. Name the principal islands of Japan.

A. Niph-on, Shikoku, Ki-u-shiu, and Yez-o. The southern part of Sag-ha-

lien, two of the Ku-rile Islands, and the Lu-chu Islands are dependencies.

Q. Name some of the chief exports of Japan.

A. Tea, silk, lacquer-ware, rice, copper, and tobacco.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, the capital; O-sa-ka, Kioto, Kobe, Na-ga-sa-ki, Nagoya and Yokohama.

Taiwan (Formosa) and Hokoto (the Pescadores Islands) now belong to Japan.

The total area of Japan, without Formosa, is 147,655 square miles, with a population approximating 47,500,000.

PART VI.

THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

LESSON LII.

The Continent of Africa.

Q. Point out the position of Africa.

A. It is situated in the Eastern Hemisphere, to the south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean Sea.

Q. State the boundaries of Africa.

A. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the east by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean; on the south by the Indian and Atlantic Oceans; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Point out and name its capes, gulfs and bays.

Q. Point out and name the principal divisions of Africa.

A. Northern Africa, North-eastern Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Western Africa, Central Northern Africa, Central Southern Africa.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Mad-a-gas-car, Mauritius, St. Helena, Ascension, the Cape Verde, Canary, and Ma-dei-ra Islands, and the Azores.

Q. For what is Africa chiefly noted?

A. For its great rivers, the Nile, the Livingstone, and the Niger; its vast extent, and its almost unbroken coastline.

Q. Point out and name the four Barbary States in Northern Africa.

A. Mo-roc-co, Al-ge-ri-a, Tu-nis, and Trip-o-li, including its dependencies, Bar-ca and Fez-zan.

Q. What islands lie off the Atlantic coast of Mo-roc-co?

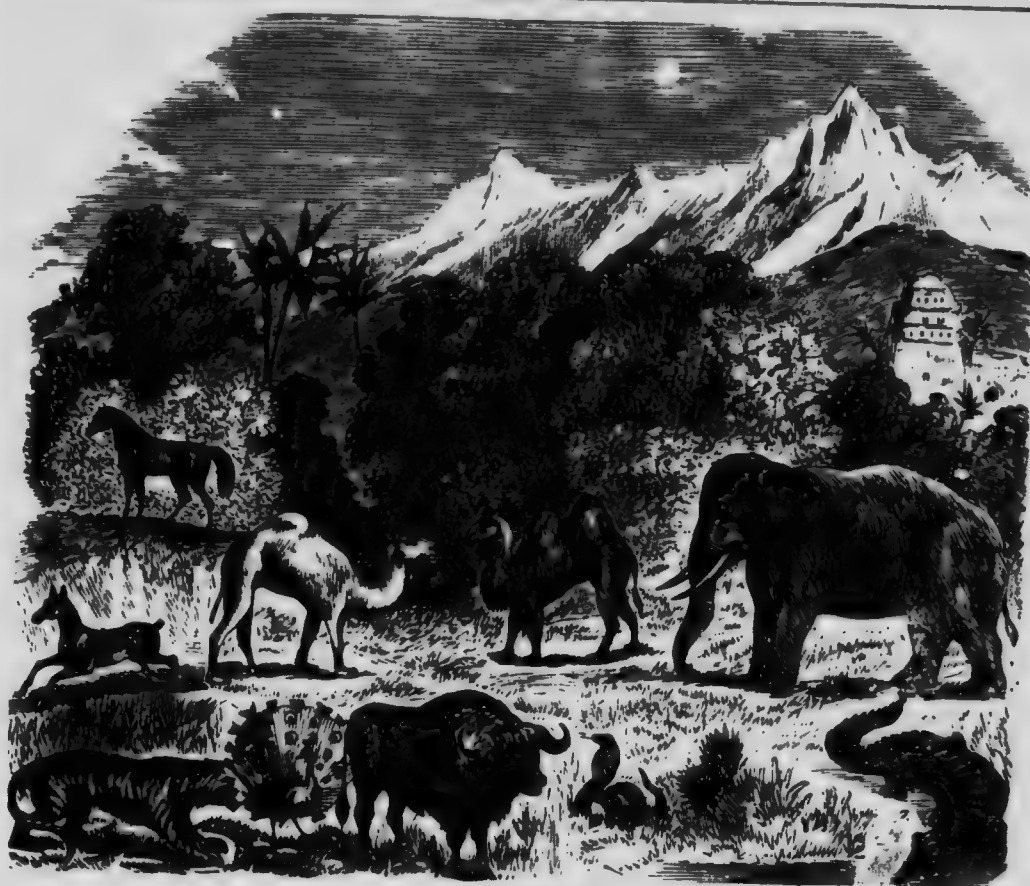
A. The Ma-dei-ras, belonging to Portugal.

Q. What islands lie south of the Madeira Islands?

A. The Ca-na-ry Islands, belonging to Spain.

Q. To whom do the Barbary States belong?

A. Al-ge-ri-a belongs to France, but



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

most of the other States are independent.

Q. Name and point out the chief cities.

A. Mo-roc-co, Al-giers [geers], Tunis, Trip-o-ll, and Mur-zuk.

Q. Point out the countries of North-eastern Africa.

A. E-gypt, including Nu-bia, Kordofan and Darfur, and Ab-ys-sin'ia.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of each.

Q. What river runs through these countries?

A. The celebrated river Nile.

Q. What sea lies to the east of Egypt?

A. The Red Sea.

Q. For what is this sea noted?

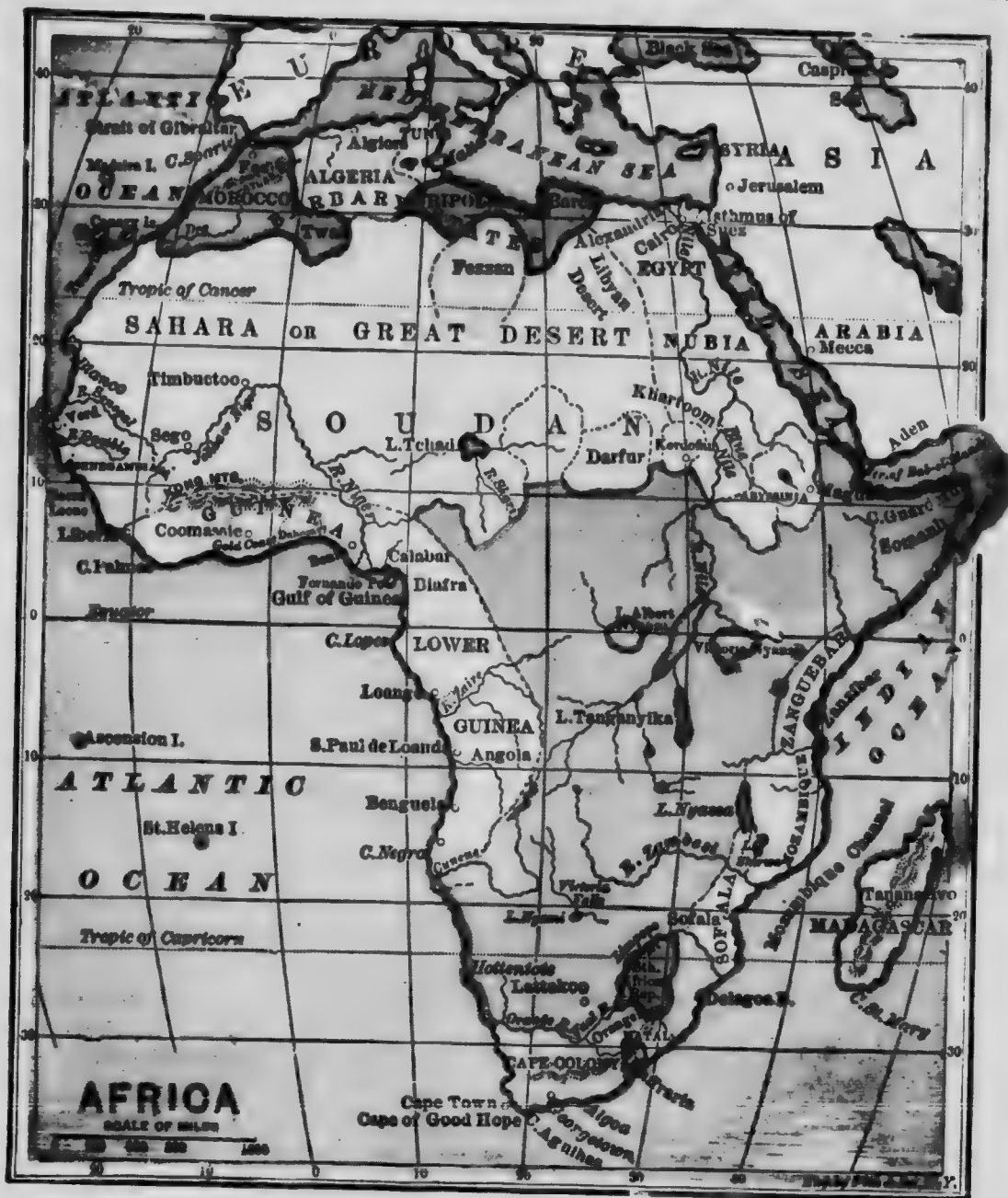
A. For its passage by the Is-rael-ites under Moses, when on their way from Egypt to the promised land of Canaan.

Q. For what is Egypt chiefly noted?

A. For its antiquity and its pyramids.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities of North-eastern Africa.

A. In Egypt, Cairo [ki-ro]; in Nubia, Khartum; and in Ab-ys-sin-ia, Gondar.



Q. Point out the chief divisions of Central Northern Africa.

A. The Sa-ha-ra and Su-dan.

Q. Name the chief divisions of Central Southern Africa.

A. The unexplored region south of Sudan, the Lake region, and the Zambesi region.

Q. Name the great lakes in Central Southern Africa.

A. Victoria, Albert, and Tanganyika.

Q. Name the principal river on the east coast.

A. The Zambesi.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Southern Africa.

A. The Zu-lu [or Zooloo], Bec-hu-anas, and Hot-ten-tot Countries; and the British colonies of Na-tal, Kaf-fra-ri-a, and the Cape.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. The Orange and Fish Rivers.

Q. Point out and name the principal cities.

A. Cape Town and Port Na-tal.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Western Africa.

A. Senegambia, Upper Guinea, and Lower Guinea.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Lower Guinea.

A. Con-go and Lo-an-go. Congo is an independent State; area, 900,000 square miles, with a population of Banta origin, numbering about 30 millions. There is also Belgian Congo and French Congo.

There is also, bordering on the Indian Ocean, British, German, and Portuguese East Africa.

Q. Locate on the map Rhodesia, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Upper Guinea.

A. Slave Coast, Gold Coast, Ashantee, and Li-be-ria.

Q. Name the chief city.

A. Cape Coast Castle [British].

Q. Point out and name the chief town in Li-be-ria.

A. Mon-ro-vi-a, capital of Li-be-ria.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. The Sen-e-gal [gaul] and the Gam-bi-a.

LESSON LIII.

Islands of Africa.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands of Africa.

A. Mad-a-gas-car, St. He-le-na, As-cen-sion, Fer-nan-do Po, the Ca-na-ry, the Ma-dei-ra Isles, and the Azores.

Q. Name the British Islands.

A. Mauritius [mo-rish-us], the Sey-chelles, Socotra, St. Helena, and As-cen-sion.

Q. Name the French Islands.

A. Bour-bon, Ste. Ma-rie, Nos-si-bé, Ma-yot-ta.

Q. Name the Spanish Islands.

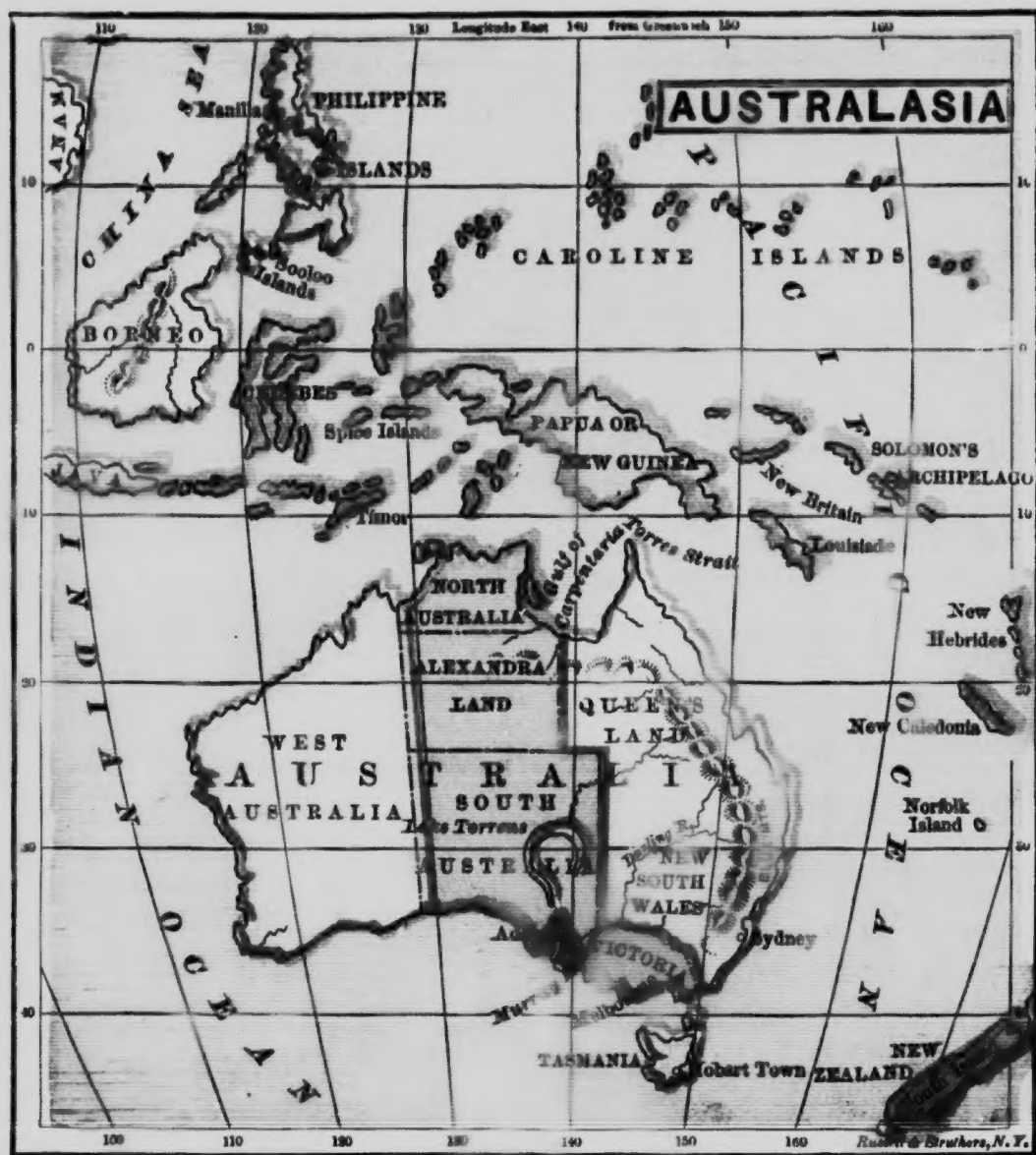
A. The Ca-na-ry isles, Fer-nan-do Po, etc.

Q. Name the Portuguese Islands.

A. The Ma-dei-ras, the A-zores, and the Cape Verde Isles.

Q. Is Madagascar independent? Name its capital.

A. No, it is now a French possession. Its area is 228,000 sq. miles, with a population of 2,650,000.



PART VII. OCEANIA AND AUSTRALIA.

LESSON LIV.

Oceania.

Q. Point out the great island groups of Oceania.

Q. Into how many great groups are they divided?

A. Into four, called Ma-lay-sia, Aus-tral-a-sia, Mi-cro-ne-sia, and Po-ly-ne-sia.

Q. Name the principal islands in the Malay-sian group.

A. Su-ma-tra, Ja-va, Bor-ne-o, Cel-e-bes, and the Phil-lip-pines.

Q. Name the Dutch islands in Malaysia.

A. Ja-va, the Moluccas, Cel-e-bes, parts of Sumatra, Bor-ne-o, Papua, and Timor, etc.

Q. Name the former Spanish islands (now United States possessions) in Malaysia.

A. The Phil-lip-pines, a group of two large, and twelve hundred smaller islands.

Q. Name the Portuguese islands.

A. Ti-mor in part, Flo-res (Uru-guay), So-lor, etc.

Q. Name the principal divisions in the Aus-tralias group.

A. Aus-tra-lia, Tas-ma-nia, New Zea-land, New Guin-ea, New Heb-ri-des, So-lo-mon Islands, and New Caledonia.

Q. Which of these especially belong to Great Britain?

A. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Australia.

Q. Point out and name its capes and gulfs.

Q. Into what colonies is it divided?

A. Into West and South Aus-tra-lia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queens-land. The area of the Australian Com-monwealth is 3,100,000 square miles, and its population to-day is close upon 4,150,000.

Q. Point out and name its capital cities.

A. Syd-ney, the capital of New South

Wales; Bris-bane, of Queens-land; Mel-bourne, of Vic-to-ria; Ad-e-laide, of South Aus-tra-lia; Perth, of West Aus-tralia.

Q. State the position of Tasmania.

A. It is situated south of Australia.

Q. State the position of New Zealand.

A. It is situated south-east of Aus-tralia.

Q. Of what does New Zealand consist?

A. Of three islands,—North, Middle, and South, or Stewart Island, the total population of which is to-day close upon one million, including the Maoris.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Ho-bart Town, the capital of Tas-ma-nia, and Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. The other chief cities of New Zealand are Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch, and Palmerston North.

Q. Point out and name the most important group of islands in Micronesia.

A. The Sandwich Islands, or Hawa-lian Islands; capital, Hon-o-lu-lu. The total area of the group is 6,650 square miles, with a population of about 200,000.

Q. Point out and name one of the chief groups in Polynesia.

A. The Fiji Islands, belonging to Great Britain, have a population of 122,000.

Q. What are their chief productions?

A. Cotton, sugar, cocoanuts, and bread fruits.

Q. Name the most important of the Society Islands.

A. Tahiti, "The gem of the Pacific." The Society Islands are governed by a French administrative council; their area is 1,520 square miles, with a popu-lation, chiefly Polynesian, of 29,000.

Q. What is there remarkable respecting Easter Island?

A. There exist in it a large number of nude stone statues. The present in-habitants have no tradition of the race that made them.

